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SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 20,421 號一廿百四零萬二第 日九廿月十年亥癸 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1923. 四拜禮 號六月二十年二十國民華中 PRICE, \$8 PER MONTH

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Agents for W. W. GREENER, LIMITED,
BIRMINGHAM.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
64, BEAconsfield ARCADE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	Stop
7.30 " "	7.40 " "	Stop
8.00 " "	8.10 " "	Stop
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5.50 " "	6.00 " "	Stop
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6.50 " "	7.00 " "	Stop

SUNDAY

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	Stop
7.30 " "	7.40 " "	Stop
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SATURDAY

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	Stop
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4.50 " "	5.00 " "	Stop
5.10 " "	5.20 " "	Stop
5.30 " "	5.40 " "	Stop
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6.10 " "	6.20 " "	Stop
6.30 " "	6.40 " "	Stop
6.50 " "	7.00 " "	Stop

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon dep.	6.41	7.10	8.35	9.15	10.35	12.00	1.15	2.52	4.34
Yau Ma Tei dep.	6.51	7.18	8.45	9.25	10.45	12.10	1.25	3.02	4.44
Shatin dep.	7.03	7.30	8.55	9.35	10.55	12.20	1.35	3.12	4.54
Tai Po dep.	7.17	7.44	9.05	9.45	11.05	12.30	1.45	3.26	5.08
Tai Po Market dep.	7.23	7.50	9.15	9.55	11.15	12.40	1.55	3.32	5.14
Fanling dep.	7.33	8.00	9.25	10.05	11.25	12.50	2.05	3.42	5.24
Sheung Shui dep.	7.38	8.05	9.30	10.10	11.30	12.55	2.10	3.48	5.29
Shum Chun dep.	7.44	8.11	9.36	10.16	11.36	13.00	2.16	3.54	5.35
Shet Lung dep.	7.50	8.17	9.42	10.22	11.42	13.06	2.22	4.00	5.41
Canton arr.	8.00	8.27	9.52	10.32	11.52	13.16	2.32	4.06	5.47

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton dep.	8.00	8.27	9.52	10.32	11.52	13.16	2.32	4.06	5.47
Shet Lung dep.	8.10	8.37	10.02	10.42	12.02	13.26	2.42	4.16	5.57
Shum Chun dep.	8.20	8.47	10.12	10.52	12.12	13.36	2.52	4.26	6.07
Fanling dep.	8.30	8.57	10.22	11.02	12.22	13.46	3.02	4.36	6.17
Tai Po Market dep.	8.40	9.07	10.32	11.12	12.32	13.56	3.12	4.46	6.27
Tai Po dep.	8.50	9.17	10.42	11.22	12.42	14.06	3.22	4.56	6.37
Shatin dep.	9.00	9.27	10.52	11.32	12.52	14.16	3.32	5.06	6.47
Yau Ma Tei dep.	9.10	9.37	11.02	11.42	13.02	14.26	3.42	5.16	6.57
Kowloon arr.	9.20	9.47	11.12	11.52	13.12	14.36	3.52	5.26	7.07

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling dep.	7.45	11.30	8.30	8.30	Shatanok dep.	8.30	10.15	1.05	6.00
Shatanok arr.	8.40	12.35	9.15	9.15	Fanling arr.	7.25	11.10	2.00	5.55

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from
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H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

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supervision.

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Tourist Cos. in the World.

European or American Plan.

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HAS A NEW SHIPMENT OF

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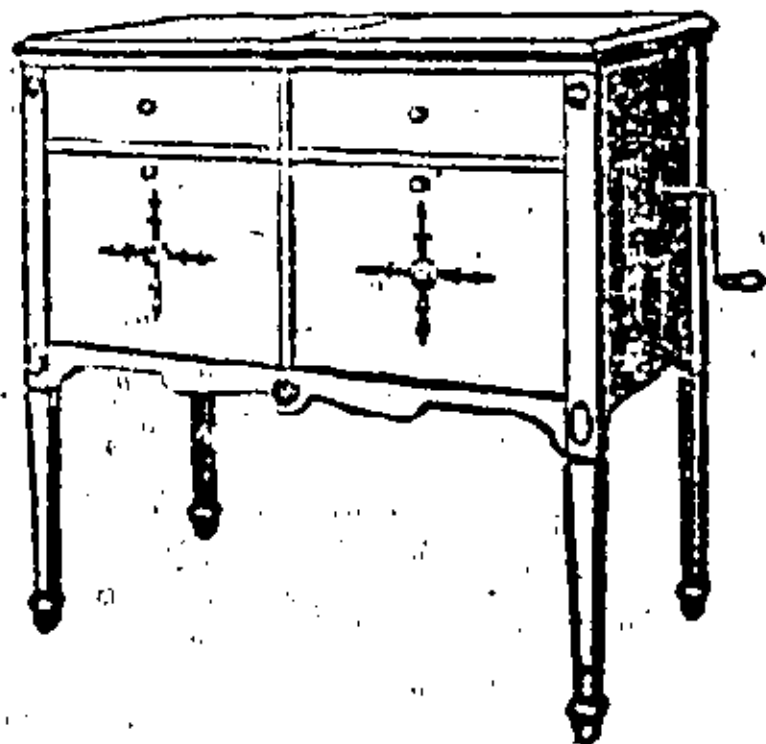
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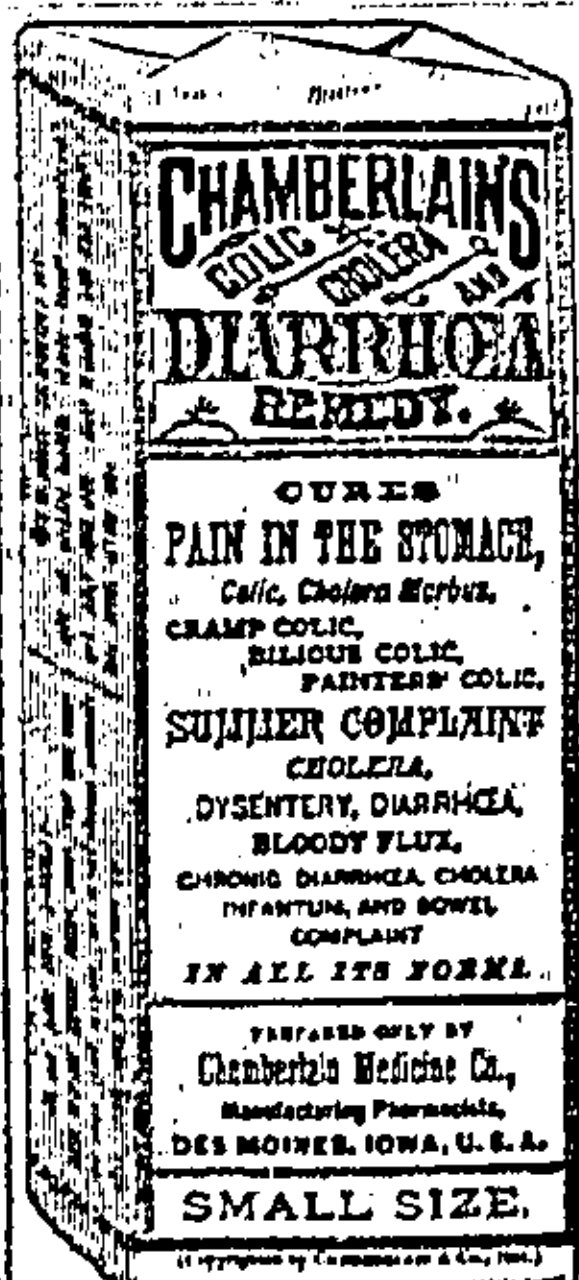
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Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy

Cures

Pains in the Stomach,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Colic and Bowel Complaint

Sold Everywhere

Are you tired of mushy endings with the heroine gowned in silks and loved by some sort of a superman? Then you'll like

"THE FLAME OF LIFE."

THE BRITISH GARRISON AT TIENTSIN.

HISTORY OF THE GARRISON.

The foreign colony generally, and the British in particular, writes the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, will accord a very warm welcome to the Loyal (North Lancashire) Regiment on their arrival in Tientsin. The successive disappointments the British residents especially have suffered as the result of the countermanding of orders and the diversion of Regiments, proceeding to North China, to other parts where sudden emergencies arose will make their welcome all the more cordial. Our circumstances have at times not been without anxiety, and it was but eighteen months ago that very extensive defensive precautions were found necessary here owing to the civil war between the two principal Northern Military parties. But it was not so much on this account that we eagerly looked forward to the arrival of a British Regiment. In the protection of the Concession the admirable Indian Regiment which has been with us for over three years could, of course, be depended upon to take an efficient part. The departure of the white Regiments at the outbreak of War left a void in the social and sporting life of the community which has ever since been more or less acutely felt. And it is in this connection especially that the reappearance in our midst of a white Regiment is, invested with more than ordinary importance and interest. In the past the British Regiments have always contributed very largely to the amenities of life in the port, and though the civilian population has grown greatly with the progressive increase in the prosperity and development of the port, it is still small enough to have its life markedly affected for the better by the presence of a white Regiment.

It will be of interest to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Loyal Regiment, and to others unfamiliar with the history of the British garrison in Tientsin, if we narrate a few facts bearing upon this point first. There have been many celebrated British Regiments in garrison here during the comparatively short period between the Boxer outbreak and the Great War. Among them were the West Kent, the Sherwood Foresters, the Cameron Highlanders, the Inniskilling, the Middlesex, Gloucester, Somerset, and South Wales Borderers Regiments. After the Boxer trouble it was the practice to station one British and one Indian Regiment in the local garrison, but after the Revolution in China, until the outbreak of war, three Regiments, two of them white, were maintained. The Inniskilling were on the point of embarking for another station in the winter of 1911 when they were suddenly recalled, having to go under canvas until other accommodation was found for them, and they remained here until the situation in China became more composed.

The first British Regiment in garrison here was the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who arrived during the height of the Boxer crisis. In former times the small colony was protected by gunboats, while when the Boxer trouble broke out there was only a small "Corporal's Guard" of some 25 Marines stationed in the Concession. The Welsh Fusiliers arrived at a very critical moment in the siege of the Concession area, on June 23rd, 1900, in a raging dust-storm, and with the temperature at 102 degrees in the shade. They could not be seen until they had arrived within a few hundred yards of the Band, and when the khaki-clad troops, accompanied by British Marines, were espied, cheer after cheer went up among the beleaguered. The troops were under the guidance of Mr. Jim Watts, whose famous ride to Taku, through Boxer-infested country, was one of the most heroic feats of the entire Boxer campaign and earned for him the C.M.G. He was carried shoulder high amid wild enthusiasm to the Gordon Hall, while the British and other troops of the International force received a memorable reception from the foreign men and women. "There was no weeping (among the women) only honest, freely uttered joy at escape from an unspeakable danger, wrote a local historian of this occasion. The arrival of this force marked the end of the first chapter of the Siege of Tientsin. The wisdom that came after the event was acquired in great suffering and tribulation, and the reflections of which written history has been handed down to us upon the inadequacy of the foreign precautions and the ignorance of the volcano upon which the foreign communities stood, should serve as a warning for all time against undue complacency.

Nothing much happened to vary the routine of civil and military life until the Revolution broke out and even then there was no really serious trouble in the immediate vicinity. It was the outbreak of disturbances farther down the Peking Mukden line that brought about the recall of the Inniskilling's. When the War began in 1914 the South Wales Borderers and the Gloucesters, then in garrison, were ordered off on active service, the former with a part of a Sikh Regiment also stationed in Tientsin, leaving for Kiochow, where operations were undertaken against the German garrison in the Leased Territory. During the war the British garrison consisted of Indian detachments. The 2/55th "Coke's" Rifles, now about to be relieved, replaced the 18th Infantry, under Colonel Wright, in April, 1920. They have been in our midst for three and a half years, and during the whole of that time their conduct has been irreproachable. The great traditions of the Indian Army have been most worthily upheld by Coke's Rifles, and it is only in deference to the express wish of the Colonel Commanding (Colonel Finnis) that the British community have reluctantly refrained from organising its function or series of functions in honour of the Regiment and as a tribute to their splendid conduct in garrison here. The officers, most of whom have figured prominently in the sporting life of the community, will leave a host of friends behind them here who will follow their fortunes, so far as they may, with the sincerest interest.

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GENERAL REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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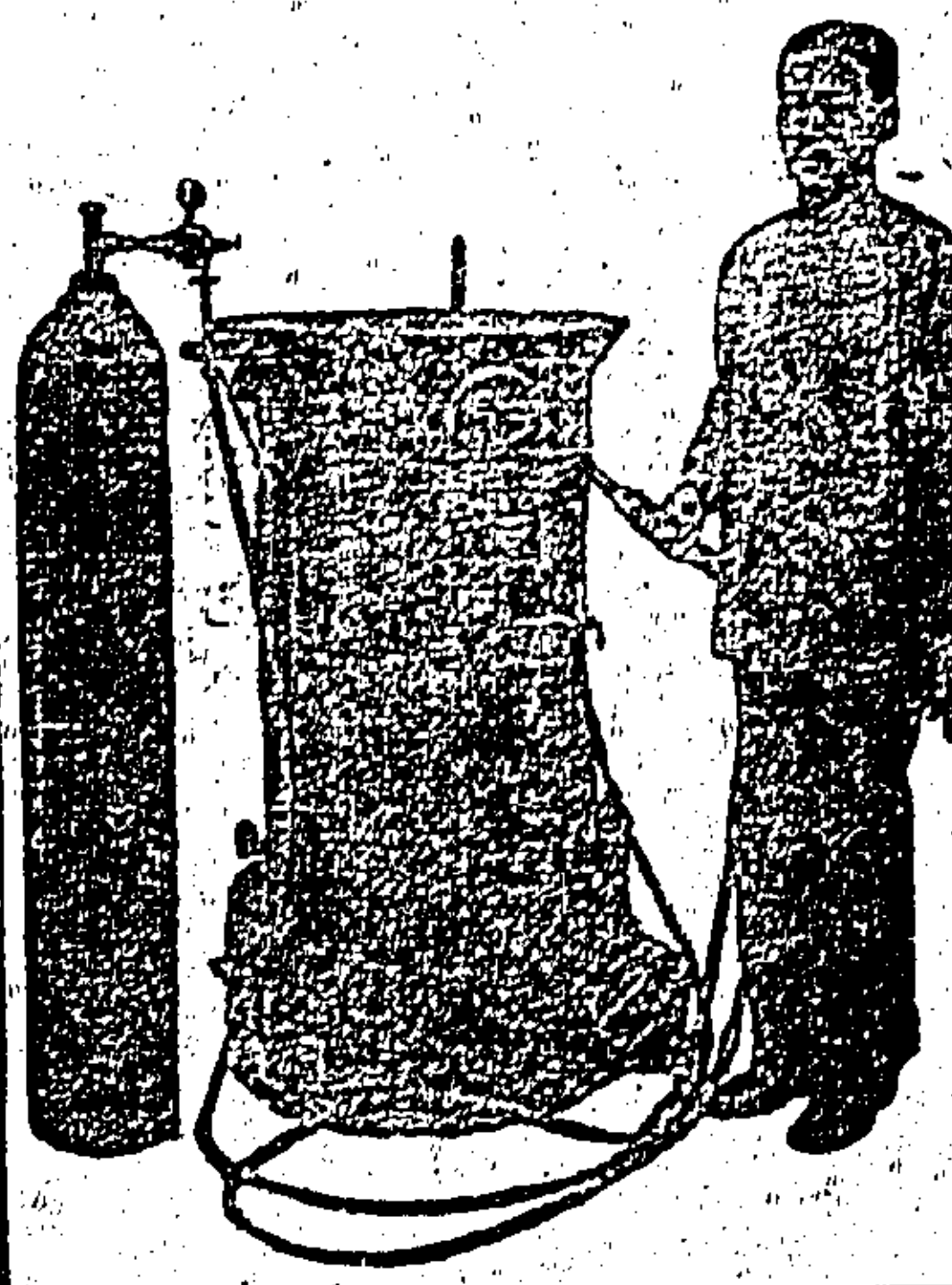
HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From December 6th to 12th 1923.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	ft. in.	H'kong Standard Time	Height	ft. in.
Thur.	6	8 10	5 6	2 3	2 2	2	2
Fri.	7	7 53	7 7	1 37	2 3	2	3
	8	9 11	5 6	2 55	1 5	1	5
Satur.	9	8 31	8 2	2 13	3 0	3	0
	10	10 11	5 4	3 41	1 1	1	1
Sun.	11	9 10	8 4	2 52	3 3	3	3
	12	11 9	5 2	4 25	10 8	10	8
Mon.	13	9 40	8 4	3 29	3 3	3	3
	14	10 31	8 2	4 7	3 5	3	5
Tues.	15	11 4	4 9	6 0	0 9	0	9
	16	11 14	7 9	4 47	3 8	3	8
Wed.	17	2 4	4 8	6 50	1 1	1	1
	18	11 59	7 3	5 30	4 1	4	1

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SAGHALIEN ISLAND COAL WORKINGS AND RESERVES.

In the course of a paper on the coal resources of Saghalien Island, read by Mr. C. W. Purington, before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the author remarks that for both naval and merchant ships modern practice seems to require high-grade Welsh or Pennsylvania bituminous coal, even at great expense for transportation.

Otherwise, we should not see British ships bunkering Welsh coal at Singapore nor the United States establishing a store of Pennsylvania coal at its naval base at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii. Compared with Atlantic coals, the best Mücke and Nagasaki (Japanese) bunker coal, the Kailan coal of China, and the Wellington and Nanaimo coals of British Columbia, are distinctly inferior.

In addition to the coal used for steaming and bunker purposes, it is of increasing importance that an adequate supply of coking coal for metallurgical purposes should be made available at reasonable prices at industrial centres on the west coast of America, and at Japanese and Chinese coastal cities.

The use of Chinese coking coals for smelting the iron of the lower Yangtze deposits is by no means so satisfactory as could be desired, while the poor quality of Japanese coals for coking purposes is well known.

Russia possesses, in the north half of Saghalien Island, a reserve of coking and bunker coals. It is curious that in recent discussions concerning Saghalien this coal reserve, already the subject of much geological study, has attracted less attention than the adjacent oil indications.

Saghalien is 350 miles long and varies from 15 to 100 in width. It is the northern terminus of the great Japanese archipelago. By far the most important asset of the Island is coal.

It is singular that the Japanese, when making the treaty of Portsmouth, accepted as the boundary the 50th parallel of latitude, which is almost exactly the dividing line between the comparatively poor Cretaceous coals to the south, and the valuable coking Tertiary coals to the north of that parallel.

The Japanese, although they have established important coal mines in Karafuto, as the Japanese portion of Saghalien is now called, have dealt only with lignite or long-flame coals.

North of Russian Saghalien contains the best known reserve of high-class coking and bunker coal in the lands fringing the Pacific Ocean.

The reserve has been conservatively estimated by Russian geologists at 700,000,000 tons lying within six miles of tide-water on the west coast of the island, and extending for about 100 miles in north and south extent.

This reserve does not include duplications of the coal-bearing folds farther inland, which may quadruple the amount, and which are entirely unexplored. The coal exceeds in quality any available coals of China.

The coal beds are of workable thickness, in both the Tertiary and the Cretaceous coals.

RENDITION OF WEIHAWEI UNION OF PUBLIC BODIES OF SHANTUNG SPEAKS.

A Peking News Agency says—The Central Government continues to receive communications from Shantung in reference to the acceptance of the Wei-haiwei retrocession terms drawn up by the joint commission. To-day a message arrived from the Union of Public Bodies of Shantung which charged that the British have no real intention of releasing Wei-haiwei and requesting the Government not to compromise itself by signing the agreement. This they say is disavowed by the people of Shantung who stand ready to fight the question, to the end. They added that a personal appeal would be made to the Government by their representatives in Peking in collaboration with the Shantung residents of Peking.

The same hue and cry is taken up in a telegram from the Kirin Provincial Assembly in which comment is made on the circulars issued by assemblies of Fengtien and Chihli on the same subject. They allege that there are nine separate points which would be detrimental to the Chinese rights in the agreement, which would to say the least establish a bad precedent for the handling of diplomatic affairs in the future. Consequently the Government is called upon to rectify the errors in connection with this Wei-haiwei rendition agreement.

MORE TAVERNS IN RUSSIA.

Since the Bolsheviks legalised the sale and drinking of alcohol, which the Tsarist Government prohibited in 1914, an extraordinary number of taverns has been opened, especially in factory districts, says the *Times* High correspondent. It is estimated that Moscow's taverns have already reached pre-war figures. Although formerly it was little drunk, beer has now become the workers' principal drink instead of vodka. These taverns attract Communists from their clubs. It is therefore now proposed to attach a beer-hall to each Communist club, appointing reliable Communist managers, thus extending Communist influence among factory workers and preventing the clubs from emptying.

CAPTURED BY CHINESE SOLDIERS.

CHUNGKING RESIDENT CONFINED IN CHINESE PRISON.

LARGE RANSOM ASKED FOR.

Suffering from manifold injuries, being spat upon and beaten, and forced to march overland with the retreating army of General Yang Sen the entire distance from Chungking to Wanhsien, Elly Widler, captive in the latter city, wrote to Shanghai asking for immediate and stern assistance for his release. Mr. Widler, a resident of Chungking and for his entire 33 years a resident of China, was arrested on September 10th by the soldiers of the Second Army, defending that city against those of the First, and was detained by them there until October 16th, the date of the fall, and subsequently was forced to march to Wanhsien where he was still being held captive at the time of his writing. Although he had a Swiss passport in his possession at the time of arrest which he produced and showed to General Yang it made absolutely no difference to that official who kept him in the worst sort of conditions, so bad that he contracted dysentery and nearly lost his life. In addition to the passport, he had, according to his letter, with him a certificate of registration in the Swiss Consulate in Shanghai and Ts. 3,000, all of which were taken from him and confiscated, as well as all his clothes. A charge of smuggling arms was placed against him, but to date he has had no opportunity of defending himself and clearing himself from the allegations. Mr. Cornell S. Franklin of Williams Franklin and Faion, has been retained by Mrs. Widler, his mother, to represent her in efforts to get a speedy and just hearing.

Mr. Widler in his letter describes the most horrible condition under which he has been forced to subsist. His captors appear to be not content with starving him and feeding him with stuff unassimilable by the foreigner, but have actually deprived him of the necessary factors to keep body and soul together. Besides weakening him physically through these means, there seems to be a determined effort to reduce his morale to nil, for he has been beaten and kicked, spat upon, struck and forced to wear unhygienic clothing and has not been permitted to as much as bathe. Conditions rapidly became worse and with the advance of General Yang Sen toward Chungking again, the change was immediately noted. The General had him confined in the servants' quarters under supervision, but turned him over to the Magistrate when he left, who was afraid of the possible escape of the captive and has tightened his bonds unbearably. Mr. Widler was placed in a Chinese prison and had to associate with the riff-raff of the lowest classes of Chinese, whose habits even he here in Shanghai have an idea of, as he states—the dirt, stink, filth and vermin were unbearable.

Conditions improved somewhat for him, through the efforts of the Rev. Thomas Darlington of the China Inland Mission, who brought him the necessary medicines and better food (he had no money to buy). Then a query, purely in the interests of humanity by an official thought to have been an American Naval officer, it appears, caused the Chinese Magistrate to become afraid and timid and a general easing in the tension resulted.

The first amount of ransom was set at \$200,000, but according to his recent figures a decrease of several per cent. has been the ultimatum—\$10,000. There is still a more recent offer. General Yang told him that if he could get a guarantor and he could also procure for him a consignment of modern pistols he would then be given an unconditional release.—*N. C. Daily News.*

AN ARMED ROBBERY IN SHANGHAI.

Six armed robbers held up a messenger of the Tung Yih Trust Company, 1271, Peking Road, Shanghai, in the heart of the International Settlement recently at 11.45 o'clock in the morning and escaped with approximately \$500,000 in negotiable bonds and securities.

The bonds were being taken by a Chinese clerk of the trust company from the Stock Exchange on Hankow Road to be delivered to the banking establishment. As the clerk's ricksha came along Ningpo Road near Shantung Road, a single assailant stepped into the street halting it and instantly was joined by several others. These overturned the vehicle and seized the package of bonds which were wrapped in black covering paper. In the confusion that followed the whole band of robbers vanished around a corner and the relief was advanced that they had made their escape in a waiting motor-car.

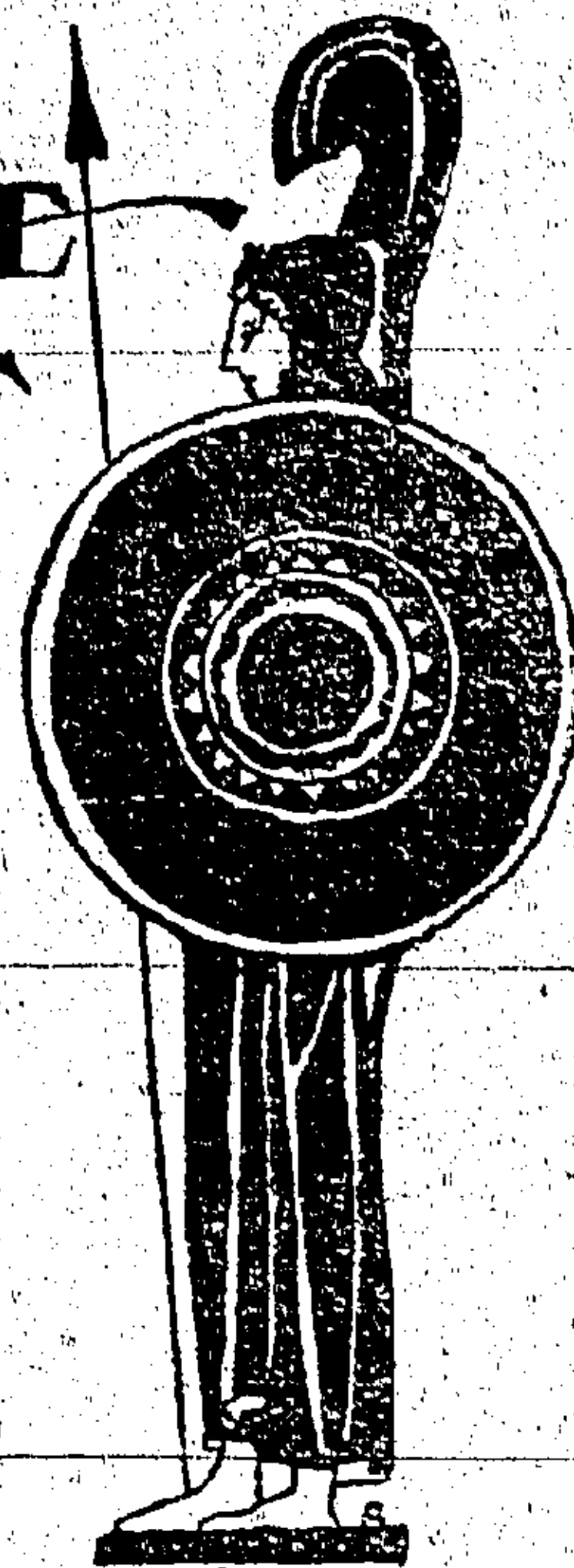
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SEE

PRISCILLA DEAN

in

"THE FLAME OF LIFE."

CHEUNG CHAU AS A GAMBLING RESORT.

AN "EYE-OPENER" FOR THE POLICE.

We have all heard of the Macao gambling houses and many people from Hongkong have been over there and had a little flutter at *fontain* and other Chinese gambling games, but not many have heard of the Cheung Chau gambling houses, even though they have been carried on for some time and have evidently done big business. But it is too late now to think of taking a trip to Cheung Chau for a gamble, as the police have been there and cleaned up the dens. But there was a time, not so far distant, in fact less than a week ago, when one could go to the island and join in illegal gambling games without much fear of discovery by the police. Not that the Chinese police on the island did not know about it. There were two of them, and they both knew of the existence of gambling dens which were probably amongst the largest discovered of recent years by the police. But, evidently for a bribe of a few silver dollars these constables—a plain clothes man and a uniformed man—closed their eyes to what was going on in their midst. Curiously enough all the natives on the island knew of these very large public gambling schools and they even claim that the European Police Sergeant on the island was the only one who did not know of them.

However, sooner or later, these things come to light and the news of the existing state of affairs came to the notice of the Criminal Investigation Department at Central Police Station. So, in the quiet of the night, some two or three days ago, a small army of European and Chinese detectives set out to raid the island. But one of those little things which at critical moments generally appear to upset calculations cropped up, and spoiled the complete success of the raid. On arrival at Cheung Chau there were no sampans there to transfer the police to shore. A number of detectives, however, volunteered to get ashore by hook or by crook, and five of them succeeded. These five—all credit to them—raided the gambling dens which were crowded at the time. In two houses alone which the detectives entered it is estimated that they found over 100,000 in holding up 44, including three of the proprietors. The raid was simply stamped.

But careful as the Criminal Investigation Department was that the details of the raid should not leak out, the news spread rapidly and when the police visited the Cheung Chau police station shortly afterwards in order to arrest the Chinese constables they found that they had already vanished and up to the present they have not been traced.

As to the gamblers the three proprietors were hauled before the District Officer South on Tuesday and fined \$500 each. The other 41 gamblers escaped their bail of \$3 each.

THE BANDITS OF KWANGTUNG.

A SHUNTAK MERCHANT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

An interesting story of how he was deceived, held and threatened by a gang of his bandit friends is told, says the *Canton Gazette*, by a Shuntak merchant, who, after having been held by the bandits for six months made good his escape recently.

Six months ago, Yang Yui-chun, a merchant of Shuntak district, received a letter from one of his friends telling him that he (the friend) had been appointed a high military commander and requested Yang to come to Canton immediately to help him in his military affairs. Attracted by the honour and influence of being a military officer, Yang started for Canton at once in spite of the warning of his friends and relations. Since then he had not been heard of by his mother and friends until several days ago when he suddenly appeared and related how he had been kept prisoner, by a gang of bandits in a place somewhere near Saho.

Yang said that after his arrival at Canton, he met his "friends" at a certain boarding house, and was taken by them in a motor car to Saho. He was then told that he was being taken to the military headquarters, where he would be given the post of paymaster of the army. However, when he arrived at the "headquarters," which was no other than the den of the bandits, Yang received a threat that he would be shot unless he wrote a letter home immediately asking his mother to send him a sum of \$3,000 to the bandit chief. Yang preferred to die than to obey. He was kept under lock by the bandits with the hope of his eventual change of mind. But Yang kept up his determination firmly for the past six months until several days ago, when he managed to break loose and make good his escape.

THE CHILDREN'S CLUB.

A HONGKONG SOCIAL EXPERIMENT.

An interesting new attraction at the Charity Bazaar under the auspices of the Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League, at Government House next Saturday, will be the Children's Club Stall at which there will be displayed, and sold, a number of articles made by members of the Club.

The Children's Club is held in the summer and has now been in existence for two years. It aims at overcoming some of the drawbacks to children's happiness and well-being attendant upon life in Hongkong, and especially at bringing them together, uniting them in some kind of work for less fortunate children elsewhere.

The children have met at Mrs. Bernard's house once a week during the summer. They spend some of the time in sewing, drawing, etc., and listening to books which are read to them. Later, after tea, all take part in games, which a drill sergeant from the Navy assists in organising.

Each child has brought a book to the Club and thus a small library has been built up, from which each child is able to borrow a different book each week. Mrs. Beckwith has very kindly managed the library.

The Club was started by Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. McNaghten in 1922 and has been conducted with great success by Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, assisted by Lady Rees-Davies, Mrs. Edgar Davidson and many other ladies. The idea is capable of considerable development; all that is needed is that ladies may be found willing to lend their drawing rooms and give up one afternoon a week to "club running." Here is a useful field of social service.

TAIKOO FOOTBALL MATCH.

The following rhyme from the pen of a Taikoo poet caused a great deal of amusement at Tuesday's concert at Taikoo Club when it was sung to the tune of "Lute for the 'Schule' in the Morning."

(To be sung to the tune of "Lute for the 'Schule' in the Morning.")
Of all the footballers
That I've watched from Clyde to Thames,
To-day's game was the limit—I won't
mention any names,
But I know there's one or two
Will be absent from Taikoo,
When the whistle blows for work in the morning.

They are an ancient lot
This team, Taikoo has got.
Some of 'em were footballers, when Water-
loo was fought;
And for two, three days or more
Their old bones will be that sore,
They will "chair" it down the hill in
the morning.

They never got the ball,
But they'd trip o'er it and fall;
Our team are only steady, when their
backs are to a wall.
I can picture Joiner Gray
Helping Wallace "doon the brae,"
And consoling wif' each other in the morn-
ing.

The score it was four-two
In favour of Taikoo;
But four is simply nothing, mind,
To what we still can do.
When we've finished this week's grind,
In the Club "oor beam" you'll find;
And we'll score a dozen goals on Sabbath
morning.

"JOCK."

SPORT.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.S. 1st XI. v. NAVY.

The following will represent the Hongkong Civil Service Cricket Club in the League match on their own ground at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday:—A. B. Wood (captain), G. R. Sayer, F. J. de Rome, R. E. O. Bird, A. R. Sutherland, E. B. Reed, F. J. Ling, F. H. Holdman, B. D. Evans, F. Baker and R. C. Witehell.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON v. R.C.A.

The following team has been selected to represent the Kowloon F.C. in their 1st division League match on Saturday on the Kowloon ground (kick-off, 4 p.m.):—C. Stewart, F. Wheeler and T. L. Knight; J. Leonard, J. McKelvie and A. Duncan; K. Mason, C. Millard, A. Latham, J. Morton and J. Muir. Reserves: B. Pacey and E. Cooke.

KOWLOON v. CLUB DE RECREIO.

In this 2nd division League match on the Kowloon ground on Saturday (kick-off, 2.30 p.m.), the home team will be composed of J. Beach, B. Rasmussen and D. Urquhart; A. W. Brown, F. W. Oliver and S. Randle; V. Hast, W. H. Brown, A. Spary, A. Walls and B. T. Haylock. Reserves: L. H. Taylor and S. W. Chapman.

SUIT BY H. & S. BANK AT SHANGHAI.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS PROCEDURE BY BELGIAN TRADING CO.

EVIDENCE OF SHANGHAI'S POOR TRADE.

Transactions between Mr. E. Van der Stegen, proprietor of the Belgian Trading Co., and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were the subject of an important case heard in the Belgian Consular Court at Shanghai on November 30th, before the Consul-General (Mr. Van Haute) and Messrs. A. Lagrange and M. de Caters (Assessors).

The petition presented by the Bank stated that Mr. Van der Stegen had an export, or packing, account with the Bank, and on September 21st this account showed a balance in favour of the Bank of Tls. 173,333.61. By a judgment of the Court dated September 14th, the Belgian Trading Co. was declared in bankruptcy.

Alleging that defendants made of procedure had been "plainly of a felonious character," and had "the elements of swindling," the petition continued: The way in which Van der Stegen acted was as follows: The Belgian Trading Co. purchased on the spot goods to be exported and drew on the Bank for the amount of the price of the said goods. In consideration for this, they undertook to keep and ship the goods, detailed statements of which were then presented to the Bank. Against payment of the cheque for advance of cash, defendant transferred to the Bank the ownership of certain goods, promised to sell some or ship for account of the Bank, and further promised to hand over all bills of lading when issued.

Plaintiffs alleged that by obtaining advances of money on goods which he had not in fact purchased or which were not in fact stored in his godowns, or which were already pledged to some other persons, he had obtained money under "felonious pledges." When summoned to do so by the Bank on August 17th, defendant presented a statement of goods in stock of the total value of Tls. 177,000, and said that the goods were "in inspection." Within 15 days, he filed a petition in bankruptcy and was declared bankrupt on September 4th. The last cheque drawn by defendant on the Bank was for Tls. 6,000 on August 15th, against 20,000 rabbit skins (tanned and prepared).

But on the 22nd, defendant ceded to the Asia Banking Corporation as security all his eventual interests in the suit brought against the firm of Messrs. Neuss Hesselein, and on August 15th, the petition alleged, he made the same cession to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

M. Premet appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Brault for defendant.

Plaintiffs' case having been stated at length by M. Premet, evidence was given by Mr. R. P. Melhuish, accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He stated that the bank's transactions with the Belgian Trading Co. went back a good many years.

THE LOCAL STAGNANCY.

Asked by what means the Bank knew of the Company's financial position, witness answered that they knew it had no financial position. Like half the firms in Shanghai, it was practically bankrupt but, as in the case of the others, business was carried on. The Bank thought defendant was honest and trusted him to a certain extent. He seemed to do a big business with Europe and America, apparently had a big turnover, and as he had no capital, witness used to question him a good deal about his shipments; in short, witness bothered him a good deal the whole time, and he always gave an assurance that things were going all right. Witness thought defendant must have obtained a good deal of this money absolutely by false pretences, without having the goods at all.

Mr. Van Haute: Why did the Bank continue to make advances to defendant in the circumstances?

Witness: Because that is what the banks are here to do, to finance export and import merchants. We had dealt with defendant before and we thought he was honest. We knew he had lost money, but he owed the Bank money, and he had good connections; and as we thought he was honest we continued to finance his business. I think that makes the situation worse from his point of view.

Mr. Van Haute: After the crisis of 1921, you knew perfectly well that the Belgian Trading Co. had not only lost its capital but was even far behind?

Witness: Yes. It was in our own books. I am afraid he was not the only one in Shanghai, but the other firms have not been dishonest. They lost money but carried on. We have carried them on.

Mr. Van Haute: Were your advances always made for goods already in the godowns or goods still to be purchased?

Witness: In his forms he said he was purchasing goods. The advance was a specific one against certain goods which could be obtained or which had been obtained.

What brought the situation to a head, witness continued, was that the Bank found that no goods were being shipped. On August 17th, he questioned defendant, observing that he had not appeared to have shipped much of late. In answer to this he sent in a list of goods and said they were open to inspection, but naturally the bank did not send a man round straight away to count them. They thought defendant was telling the truth, and left it at that.

Mr. Van Haute: On what date did defendant tell you there were no goods at all in his godown?

ADMISSION OF FRAUD.

Witness: Ten days later. I asked him what he meant by telling me 10 days ago that he had these goods, and his reply was that he had been lying the whole time. I said "That is fraud," and he said "Yes, it is." He admitted it.

Mr. Van Haute: How did you think a firm which had a debit with one Bank amounting to Tls. 700,000, which had to be guaranteed, could do business?

Witness: Half the firms doing business in Shanghai have large debits to their name. Those debits are being held over, and new business is being carried on straightforward lines. This export account is an account which stands on its own merits entirely. It has nothing to do with past indebtedness to us. He might have owed the Asia Bank five lakhs, but that should not prevent him from doing honest and straightforward business. We have other accounts against him, exchange contracts, and a loan not secured, but that should not have prevented him from running his business honestly so far as export goes. It is current business standing on its own merits entirely. If fraud is to be condoned because a firm is in debt and has no security to cover its indebtedness, then most of the firms in Shanghai would be committing fraud. There are very few firms in Shanghai at present on their feet. That is the position.

Continuing, witness said that when defendant came and confessed fraud, he (witness) pointed out that when the godown was inspected in April he had the goods all right, and asked him how he could have lost all that money since then. He replied: "The goods you saw in April were not paid for."

Mr. Van Haute: The money had been advanced.

Witness: Yes, but he had not paid the Bank.

THE DEFENDANT'S LOSSES.

Addressing the Court on behalf of defendant, Mr. Brault said his losses originated in 1920, and Mr. Melhuish had admitted in Court that the Bank was aware of his situation. The Bank also knew that defendant had an overdraft of about Tls. 500,000 with the Asia Bank and that this bank, and many others, wanted guarantees for their overdrafts. As the Hongkong Bank held all defendant's capital, they knew very well that he could not guarantee overdraft with other Banks with anything but the goods which he was paying for with the money advanced to him by the Hongkong Bank. The plaintiffs knew also that defendant had only kept going in business during the last three years because Chinese business men consented to give him such credit that he could buy the goods from them only after shipment, instead of paying at the moment the Bank was advancing money. The Bank kept defendant going in this way because of the enormous profits which they made through his business every year. They charged him 6 per cent. a quarter on about Tls. 1,000,000 and made 75 per cent. profit during the last three years. The enormous losses made by defendant in July last in egg yolk, despite the precautions he took in inspecting the goods (which resulted in his being boycotted by the Chinese merchants for a while) obliged him to deposit his business sheet with the Bank in August. The goods he had in the godown were not then paid for and he had to give them back to the merchants or ship a small part of them.

Counsel contended that the Bank ought to have compelled defendant to liquidate his situation three years ago and then, help him to start with a fresh business if they wanted to go on at all. Instead of doing that, they encouraged him to increase his business every day, when they knew his position was unsound. From a legal point of view, defendant was owner without any limitation of the goods which he presented to the Bank and he had made contracts for all the goods which he declared himself to be owner of. The "Trust receipt" was not considered in Belgian law even as a mortgage deed, and defendant was not therefore subject to any criminal proceedings. Taking into consideration the admission which had been made concerning the intercourse between defendant and the Bank during the last three years, counsel asked the Court not only to release defendant from any criminal accusation but, considering all the circumstances, to exonerate him from any blame.

After a brief private consultation with the Assessors, Mr. Van Haute announced that judgment would be reserved.

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 Owing to Unavoidable Circumstances the DANCE arranged for SATURDAY, 15th INSTANT, has been POSTPONED till SATURDAY, 15th DECEMBER.
 E. B. C. HORNELL,
 Hon. Secretary.

DANCING.
PALACE HOTEL.
 THE POPULAR JAZZ BAND
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H.M.S. "DESPATCH"
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 DANCING—9.15 P.M. (1923)

NOTICE.
THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY
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 Third Year Loan (\$2,700,000) will be held, as
 announced by the LOAN BUREAU of the
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE, in Peking, on 1st
 DECEMBER, and that Payment of Bonds
 then drawn will begin on the 31st of that
 Month.
 The Nineteenth Interest Coupon on this
 Loan will likewise be Paid on the Same Date.
F. A. AGLEN,
 Inspector-General of Customs,
 Peking, 26th November, 1923. (1923)

THE HONGKONG TUG & LIGHTER
CO. LTD.
NOTICE OF CALL.
 ISSUES OF 100,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL
 VALUE OF \$10 EACH
 (\$1.25 PAID UP).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
 2nd Call of \$2.75 per Share on each of the
 100,000 shares allotted on the 5th day of
 September, 1923, has been made by the Com-
 pany and that each Call will be payable to the
 Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
 BANKING CORPORATION, in Hongkong, on
 4th JANUARY, 1924.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 General Manager.
 Dated 1st December, 1923. (1923)

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
MEETING OF MEMBERS ON WEDNESDAY,
 12th DECEMBER, 1923, at 5 P.M., in the Board Room of
 Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
 By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
 Secretary. (1923)

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held in
 the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON
 & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY,
 the 12th DECEMBER, 1923, at 5 P.M., im-
 mediately after the HALF-YEARLY MEET-
 ING, for the purpose of proposing the
 following resolutions as Extraordinary
 resolutions—

(1) That the Rules of Racing made by the
 Hongkong Jockey Club be amended by
 adding after Rule No. 11 the following Rule—
 11a. A China Pony is a horse measuring
 13 hands 3 inches and under.

(2) That the said Rules of Racing be
 amended by striking out Rule No. 77 and
 substituting the following:

77. The weight for China Ponies accord-
 ing to the term "weight for inches
 as per scale" shall be 140 pounds for
 12 hands with an additional 3 pounds
 for every complete inch above that
 height. Fractions of an inch to count
 in favour of the pony. Any China
 Pony which measures over 13 hands
 3 inches "dead" to be ineligible to
 compete in any race reserved for China
 Ponies.

77a. The Stewards must refuse to enter
 any Pony which in their opinion is
 not a China Pony, but their decision
 must be supported by a board of 5
 Members any or all of whom may be
 Stewards. The decision of the board
 shall be final.

Should the above Rule No. 77 be passed, it
 is resolved that the same shall not apply to
 Ponies which have run in Official races in
 Hongkong and/or in the Gymkhana in Hongkong
 up to and including the 1st of December, 1923.
 (3) That Rule No. 34 of the Rules and
 Regulations of the Hongkong Jockey Club be
 amended.

(4) That Rule No. 76 of the Rules of Racing
 made by the Hongkong Jockey Club be
 amended.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER
Co., (1918), Ltd.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be
 held at the Office of the Company,
 St. George's Building, Chater Road,
 Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY,
 the 20th DECEMBER, 1923, at 11
 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose
 of receiving a Statement of Accounts and
 the Report of the General Managers for
 the year ended 30th September, 1923, and
 electing a Consulting Committee and
 Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
 pany will be closed from Friday, the
 24th December, 1923, until Thursday, the
 27th December, 1923, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 30th November, 1923. (1923)

INTIMATIONS

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.
HONGKONG.

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR will begin
 on MONDAY, DECEMBER 10th.
 An Entrance Examination will be held on
 That Day at 9 A.M. For Prospectus and Terms,
 apply to—
THE WARDEN.

(1923)

KOWLOON DOCK AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB
 Will produce the Musical Play
"THE RAJAH OF RAJAHPORE"
 on
 DECEMBER 14th & 15th.

In aid of
THE MINISTERING CHILDREN'S
LEAGUE. (1923)

THE VICTORIA DIOCESAN
ASSOCIATION.

A SCHOOLS' CONCERT
 Will be held in
THE THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL,
 on
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1924.
 From 4.30 to 6.30 P.M.

Tickets—\$2 (Reserved) and \$1.
 The following Schools will be represented—
 The Diocesan Boys' School, The Diocesan
 Girls' School, St. Paul's College, St.
 Paul's Girls' College, St. Stephen's College,
 St. Stephen's Girls' College, and The
 Victoria Home and Orphanage. (1923)

WELL Established Firm in West-
 MINSTER, London, S.W.1., who are
 well connected with Consulting and Man-
 ufacturing Engineers in the United Kingdom,
 are prepared to accept BUYING AGEN-
 CIES for the purchase of Mechanical and
 Electrical Engineering Goods for Public
 Authorities and Colonial Houses. Good
 References established. Write in first instance
 to Box No. 176, c/o MITCHELL & Co.,
 Ltd., 1 & 2, Snow Hill, London, England.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of
 the sale by Public Auction to be
 held on MONDAY, the 10th day of
 December, 1923, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the
 Public Works Department, by Order of His
 Excellency the Governor, of Five Lots of
 CROWN LAND at Hatten Road and on the
 Road in the colony in dividing and
 subdividing with the option of renewal at a Crown
 Lease to be fixed by the Surveyor of the
 Land, for one further term of
 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE OFFICE OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY
PRESS" have been removed to 1A
CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address
 all Correspondence should be directed.
 Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
 Bores—YL

FOR SALE—HANDSOME WILTON
11' CARPET Egyptian Pattern, 150" x
110" practically New and Without Blemish.
NET TENNIS POSTS. TWO TENNIS
NETS. ONE BOUNDARY NET. 180' x
100' All Good as New. ONE RICKSHA
with Rubber Tyres, in Good Condition. Box
No. Y.B., c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office.
 (1923)

WANTED—SECOND-HAND CHESE-
TERFIELD, in Good Condition.
POWER OF LANE, CRAWFORD, Good. Apply
Box No. Y.B., c/o Hongkong Daily Press.
 (1923)

INTIMATIONS

ALLGEMEINE ELEKTRICITAETS
GESELLSCHAFT (A.G.) BERLIN.

MESSESS. SIEMSEN & CO. have been
 appointed **SOLE AGENTS** for our
 Concern for China and Hongkong.
 Our China and Hongkong business will in
 future be carried on under the auspices of
A.E.G. CHINA ELECTRIC COMPANY
 for which Messrs. SIEMSEN & Co. are acting
 as General Managers and Mr. L. JUNG-
 INGER as Director. (1923)

LOST.
YELLOW CHOW DOG. Answer to the
 Name of "SIN." Reward—Fifty Dollars.
 Finder please telephone Central 4073 or Peak
 179. (1923)

TO LET.
LARGE GODOWNS with Good Ventila-
 tion, situated in KENNEDY TOWN, on the
 Water Front, known as 11, 12 and 13, KENNEDY
 TOWN, West Point.
 Apply to—
YAT WING BANK,
 110, Wing Lok Street.
 (1923)

TO LET.
OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Two
Rooms on Fifth Floor.
 Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LTD.

TO LET FURNISHED.
FROM 1st January, 1924, for 12 Months,
5-ROOMED HOUSE in BARKER
ROAD. Five Minutes' Walk from Train Station.
 Apply—Box No. 1670,
 c/o Daily Press Office. (1923)

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
REDHILL WEST, No. 1, PLANTATION
ROAD, To Be Let Furnished for Eight
Months from April 15th 1924, or To Be Sold.
 Apply—
R. L. BRIDGER,
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
 (1923)

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
OFFERS will be received up to the 7th
DECEMBER, 1923, for the Purchase or
Lease of a Modern Equipped Nine-room, Fire-
proof, Brick and Concrete Residence at PAK
HOOK TONG, CANTON. Includes three Bath-
rooms equipped with Modern Fixtures, Com-
modious Basement, Kitchen and Servants'
Quarters. Attractive Location. Excellent View.
Surrounded by about 6 mow of well laid
out Grounds with Ten year old Trees. Tennis
Court. Owner's family leaving shortly for
Home.
 Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale
 upon application to **BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE**
SHANGHAI. (1923)

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
INCORPORATED.
HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK CITY.

INTERNATIONAL
BANKING-SHIPPING-TRAVEL.
 Eighty Offices are established in the Principal
 Cities of the World to provide Commercial
 Organizations and Private Individuals with a
 complete World Wide Banking, Shipping and
 Travel Service.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT.
DEPOSIT AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
TRAVELERS CHEQUES.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
STEAMSHIP PASSAGES.
HOTEL RESERVATIONS.
BAGGAGE INSURANCE.
CABLE AND POSTAL REMITTANCES.
PURCHASE OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Every approved Banking, Shipping and
 Travel Transaction.
P. J. VANHECKE,
 Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
CAPITAL (FULLY PAID) ... 55,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 25,000,000
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE
RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ... 3,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... 1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
 Paris 9, Rue Boudreau.
LONDON OFFICE:
 64, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

BRANCHES:
 LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 Societe Generale pour Favoriser le
 Developpement du Commerce et de l'Indus-
 trie en France.
 PARIS: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le
 Developpement du Commerce et de l'Indus-
 trie en France.
 BANQUE DE PARIS et des Pays-Bas.
 LYONS: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le
 Developpement du Commerce et de l'Indus-
 trie en France.
 NEW YORK: The Irving Bank—Columbia
 Trust Company.
 SAN FRANCISCO: The Crocker National Bank
 of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA:
 Changchun Hankow Manchouli Tientsin
 Chetoo Harbin Newchwang Urentschai
 Dairen Hongkong Peking Yokohama
 Haikow Shanghai

HONGKONG BRANCH:
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
 Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Local
 Bills discounted.
 Foreign Exchange on the Principal Cities of
 the World bought and sold.
R. A. RODGERS,
 Manager. (1923)

INTIMATIONS

ASSORTED CASES OF CHOICE
WINES AND SPIRITS FOR
CHRISTMAS.

CASE No. 1. (\$30.00)
 2 Bots. St. Etienne Claret.
 2 Bots. Port Full Bodied.
 2 Bots. Vin de Pasto, Sherry.
 2 Bots. Old Tom Gin Gilbey's.
 1 Bots. Superior Pale Brandy.
 1 Bots. "E" Whisky.
 1 Bots. Spey Royal Whisky.
 1 Bots. Curacao.

CASE No. 2. (\$35.00)
 1 Bot. St. Marcenay Champagne.
 1 Bot. Vin de Pasto, Sherry.
 1 Bot. Superior Light Port.
 1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac.
 1 Bot. St. Etienne Claret.
 1 Bot. French Vermouth.
 1 Bot. Burnett's Dry Gin.
 1 Bot. "E" Whisky.
 1 Bot. Dewar's White Label Whisky.
 1 Bot. Creme de Menthe.

CASE No. 3. (\$40.00)
 1 Bot. Marcenay Champagne.
 1 Bot. Ch. Mouton Claret.
 1 Bot. Superior Old Port.
 1 Bot. Superior Pale Sherry.
 1 Bot. Burnett's Dry Gin.
 1 Bot. "E" Old Brandy.
 1 Bot. "E" Whisky.
 1 Bot. Dewar's "Victoria" Whisky.
 1 Bot. Gibbey's Spey Royal Whisky.
 1 Bot. Heering's Cherry Brandy.

CASE No. 4. (\$50.00)
 2 Bots. St. Marcenay Champagne.
 1 Bot. Ch. Mouton Claret.
 1 Bot. Fine Pale Natty Sherry.
 1 Bot. Very Fine Old Tawny Port.
 1 Bot. Burnett's Dry Gin.
 1 Bot. French Vermouth.
 1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Brandy 1858.
 1 Bot. Dewar's "Victoria" Whisky.
 1 Bot. Sparkling Red Burgundy.
 1 Bot. Benedictine.

SPECIAL CASES
PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.
Wine & Spirit Merchants.
Phone 618.

MARRIAGE.
HARMER, VOKINS.—At Shanghai, on Nov.
 29th, ANTHONY CARRINGTON HARMER,
 of Brighton, to EFFIE ALICE VOKINS,
 of Ramslbury, Wilts.

DEATH.
HANNAM.—At Brisbane, Queensland, on
 Nov. 23rd, CHARLES HENRY GOUDIE
 HANNAM, aged 46, partner, Thompson,
 Hannam & Co., Dalmen, South Man-
 churia.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, DECEMBER 6TH, 1923.

PROTECTION V. FREE TRADE.
 THE electors of the British Isles to-day
 are called upon to decide at the ballot
 box a question of momentous national
 importance. So far as the meagre reports
 have been fought entirely upon the Pro-
 tection issue; it has certainly been the
 predominant issue. Foreign Policy, enor-
 mously important as it is at the present
 time, has been such a subsidiary issue
 in the election campaign that the Secre-
 tary of State for Foreign Affairs has been
 able to devote his whole time to the
 important duties which daily come to him,
 without once appearing on a public plat-
 form to justify the course he is pursuing.
 In view of the domestic and foreign
 conditions at present prevailing, Tariff
 Reform never had before, and never can
 have again, so advantageous a chance as
 it has had in this election. Yet it would
 seem from the forecasts which the "party
 experts" make on the eve of the election
 that the Conservatives are not anticipat-
 ing quite so large a representation in the
 new as they had in the old House of
 Commons. In the old Parliament the
 Unionists had, for all practical purposes,
 247 votes against a divided opposition of
 268 votes, giving them a working majority
 of about 70. Reuter tells us that the
 Conservative forecast is that the new
 House will comprise 232 Conservatives,
 157 Liberals, 120 Labour, and six others.

This is to reckon on a loss of 15 Con-
 servative seats, a gain of about 40 in the
 united Liberal representation, and a loss
 of about 18 to Labour. The Conserva-
 tive forecast would give the Party a
 majority of 40 over the combined opposi-
 tion assuming, as we think it may be
 confidently assumed, that Liberals and
 Labourites will unite in the House of
 Commons against Mr. Baldwin's Protec-
 tion proposals. On the other hand, we
 have a Liberal forecast which predicts
 that the united opposition will show a
 majority of 112 over the Conservative
 phalanx. The Labour estimate is more
 modest. It reckons on the Conservative
 Party getting a majority of only four in
 the House. A grievance felt against the
 last Government was that it represented
 the majority of seats but a minority of
 the electorate, and if that proves to be
 the case in the next Parliament it must
 certainly be felt by all parties that it
 would be madness to attempt any funda-
 mental reversal of the country's historic
 fiscal policy upon any basis short of a
 majority of the electorate. It is unlikely,
 we think, that the Protection question
 will be definitely settled by to-day's
 election. Writing before the dissolution
 of Parliament a shrewd and impartial
 observer in one of the London papers
 said: "That the Conservative Party alone
 can command a majority of the nation
 for the historic abolition of unconditional
 free imports it seems idle to suppose."
 Mr. BALDWIN's policy is more likely to
 end by making Mr. Lloyd George once
 more, and soon, the arbiter of national
 affairs. "The reconciliation between the
 two branches of Liberalism in this elec-
 tion campaign and the prominent part
 that Mr. Lloyd George has played in
 the campaign, certainly point strongly to
 that conclusion. Even if the Conserva-
 tive forecast of the results of the present
 "snap election" should prove more cor-
 rect than that made by the Liberal
 "experts," we may be quite sure that
 unless Mr. Baldwin receives his mandate
 from a substantial majority of the twenty
 million electors who are invited to decide
 this important issue—a mandate such as
 might be given by a referendum—Mr.
 BALDWIN's stay in office will be short and
 ineffectual. One thing certain is that the
 Conservatives will have in the House on
 this question of Protection the most
 determined, and probably the most
 formidable Opposition for many years.

HONGKONG BOARD OF
EDUCATION.

YESTERDAY'S MONTHLY MEETING.
MR. WYLIE RULED OUT OF ORDER.

The monthly meeting of the Board of
 Education was held yesterday afternoon
 at the Post Office Building, the Director
 of Education (the Hon. Mr. E. Irving)
 presiding. There were also present: the
 Inspector of English Schools (Mr. E.
 Ralphs), the Inspector of Vernacular
 Schools (Mr. A. R. Cavalier), the Rev.
 T. W. Pearce, the Rev. Fr. H. Valtorta,
 Dr. Wan Man Kai, Mrs. Hickling, Messrs.
 S. W. Tso, N. T. Mackintosh, A. F. B.
 Silva-Vetto, U. Rummah, B. Wylie, H.
 R. L. Dowbiggin and the Secretary (Mr.
 Y. P. Law).

Arising out of the minutes Mr. WYLIE
 asked: Of the seven assistant masters
 and the nine assistant mistresses required
 for the teaching staff for 1924, how many
 have been appointed since the last meet-
 ing of the Board?

The Chairman replying, said that since
 the last meeting on November 7th one
 assistant mistress, Miss Gibson, and one
 assistant master, Mr. Wellington, had
 been appointed.

Mr. WYLIE: Arising out of that an-
 swer, I would like to point out that, as
 you know, I have been asking several
 questions of a similar nature for the past
 three meetings. In another month, the
 year 1924 will have commenced, and still
 we are 14 teachers short of the requisite
 number, although the Department has
 been advertising through the Colonial
 Office for some considerable time. In
 June last the Government approved the
 appointment of nine additional assistant
 masters and 15 assistant mistresses, mak-
 ing a total of 24. Of that number we
 have managed to secure the appointment
 of ten. I think you will agree with me
 that after nearly six months of faithful
 endeavour we have not been very suc-
 cessful, and I think the time has come when
 this Department must consider seriously
 why it is that we cannot secure more
 applications for these posts. As I have
 said before, the new year is almost on
 us and we are still very short of certi-
 ficated teachers. Notwithstanding the fact
 that there are so many unemployed
 teachers at home at the present moment,
 I think we must ask ourselves several
 questions on this matter. It is because
 the advertisements are not attractive
 enough? Is it because they don't contain
 sufficient information? Is it because that
 among the teaching profession at home
 there is something in the nature of a
 boycott against Hongkong? (Laughter.)
 Or is it because the engagement of ar-
 rants is in wrong hands and would it
 not be better if some scholarly agency
 undertook this work?—Does anyone? Do
 prospective applicants imagine that they
 would be required to work in an uncon-
 genial atmosphere or is it because the
 remuneration is not attractive?

I think, sir, that you, as head of this
 Department, must consider these ques-
 tions and make reasonably certain that
 it is none of these things that prevent
 us from securing the help which we so
 badly require. Personally, I think one
 of the reasons why we cannot fill these
 posts is that we do not make the offers
 attractive enough in the matter of salary.
 To you, Sir, this is no new argument of
 mine, for in committee and in private
 conversation I have frequently advanced
 this. Hitherto—

The CHAIRMAN: I think you are exceed-
 ing the limit allowed for supplementary
 questions. I think you are opening a
 debate in which case I think you should
 give notice.

Mr. WYLIE: I think it is perfectly
 in order, sir. We are asking ourselves
 through your answer why we cannot
 secure this assistance.

The CHAIRMAN rose to speak and Mr.
 WYLIE's appeal to him to "let me finish,
 sir" was of no avail for the CHAIRMAN
 said "I am not prepared to enter into
 the question of salaries to-day."

Mr. WYLIE: I am not discussing
 salaries; I am simply asking why it is
 we cannot find the assistance we require.
 The CHAIRMAN: I have already told
 you that you should have given notice of
 this.

Mr. WYLIE: Do you forbid me to
 continue then, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN: I will ask you to stick
 to the ruling—namely as you can, Mr.
 WYLIE. There are not supplementary
 questions arising out of the answer to
 your original question.

Mr. WYLIE: May I ask what your
 ruling is on this matter?

The CHAIRMAN: My ruling is that you
 are out of order and that you have to
 give notice.

Mr. WYLIE: Then, Mr. Chairman, I
 give notice that I shall ask a question or
 make a proposal at the next meeting, re-
 garding the starting salaries of assistant
 masters and assistant mistresses who
 come out here.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not intend to
 endeavour to answer Mr. WYLIE's question,
 but there was just one point he would
 like to make clear. When we say so
 many mistresses short, we must not forget
 that, in fact, we have on the staff at
 present six temporary assistant mistresses,
 temporary in the sense that they are
 locally engaged.

Mr. WYLIE: But not certificated?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, fully certificated,
 so that I should say that the Education
 Department, so far as the staff of female
 teachers is concerned, is practically up to
 strength. There is, of course, a shortage
 of men.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the esti-
 mates for 1924 were before the meeting.
 The prospectus for the Central British
 School was also before the Board,
 whilst tentative plans of the Quarry Bay
 School were also on the table. These
 plans would be submitted to the Standing
 Sub-Committee for consideration.
 This was all the business before the
 meeting.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]
BANDIT SUPPRESSION IN CHINA.

PEKING, December, 4th.
 The Tuli of Shantung reports successful
 operations against the bandits at Tsoo-
 chung, in Shantung, in which 17 outlaws
 were killed and 16 captives released.

Chang Fu Lai, in a long telegram,
 reports recent operations against the
 bandits dating from the time of the re-
 lease of the British missionary ladies.
 Chang Fu Lai says that he personally
 led his troops in 10 engagements in which
 the bandits suffered heavily.

Upwards of 600 outlaws were killed in
 three engagements.
 Chang Fu Lai is sending troops to the
 Hupoh border, where they will co-operate
 with the Hupoh troops in accomplishing
 the total suppression of the outlaw gangs.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE THREE CORNERED ELECTION.

DETERMINED FIGHT BY WOMEN CANDIDATES.

LONDON, December 4th.

Some of the most interesting electoral struggles centre round the thirty-four women candidates who are fighting most strenuously, though mostly forlorn hopes. They are speaking repeatedly, dealing vigorously with male hecklers and touring wide constituencies. Their determination is evidenced by a remark made by one woman candidate, who said: "I will carry on until the eve of the Poll, even though I go to bed for six weeks."

TWO LADY CANDIDATES AT BERWICK.

The Liberal, Captain Robson, is opposed at Berwick by two ladies, Mrs. Penny (Labour) who is the most talented orator of the three candidates; but Mrs. Philipson evidently counts much on personal charm and popularity for her return to Westminster.

MRS. WINTRINGHAM'S HARD FIGHT.

The Conservatives are hoping to turn out Mrs. Wintringham (Labour member for Louth) through the influence of the Government subsidy scheme amongst the agricultural population, but Mrs. Wintringham is gaining an attentive hearing, telling women voters that tariffs mean higher prices.

DUCHESS OF ATHOLL CONDUCTS WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN.

The Duchess of Atholl, despite snowstorms, is conducting a three weeks' whirlwind campaign in the Kindros Division.

LADY ASTOR ON SOCIAL REFORM.

Lady Astor is making social reform the principal plank in her fight, which is marked by much feeling in Plymouth. It is expected that she will retain the seat despite a vigorous Labour attack.

DAME HELEN VAUGHAN MAY WIN LABOUR SEAT.

The Unionist, Dame Helen Vaughan is considered to have the best chance of all the women newcomers. She is opposing the Labour member for Camberwell, Mr. C. G. Ammon.

FREE FIGHT AT A BATTERSEA MEETING.

LONDON, December 4th.

The election campaign is being wound up with a flood of oratory. There was a free fight at a meeting in Battersea, in Viscount Curzon's interests. Chairs were hurled about and light shades and windows smashed.

ANOTHER ACTION FOR SLANDER.

Sir T. Leigh, the Conservative candidate at Clapham, has issued a writ for alleged slander against his Labour opponent.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith has denied that he intends to accept a peerage.

THE ELECTORATE.

The registry of the electorate shows over twenty million voters in England, Scotland and Wales of whom nine million are women.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

The counting of votes commenced at the London University yesterday. It is expected that nearly two hundred results will be declared to-morrow night, including many of the London and most of the big provincial boroughs.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. BALDWIN ON PROTECTION.

LONDON, December 4th.

Mr. Baldwin on the eve of the election issues a manifesto in which he surveys the post-war conditions of Britain resulting in trade depression which has led to unemployment. With a view to coping with this he requires a mandate on the protectionist policy. Since the other alternative of continuing palliative measures cannot provide a permanent remedy. He does not believe that the tariff proposals will result in a general increase of price to the consumer, but if monopolies keep the prices high so that no benefit reaches the consumer the Government will deal therewith. He points out that trusts exist under free trade, and it is easier to deal with combines in their own country than trusts created by foreigners abroad.

MR. McDONALD'S WHIRLWIND TOUR.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, at Aberavon, during a whirlwind tour of his constituency, accompanied by Doctor Addison, asked what preference was possible after two hundred and sixty-six millions for food and raw materials had been deducted from the three hundred and eighty-eight millions of imports from the Dominions. He declared that the Labour party were amazed at the way the Government had neglected the Colonies other than the self-governing ones, and concluded by saying that representatives of all the Dominions would attend the Imperial Labour Conference next year and discuss the whole question of Imperial trade, emigration and economic relations.

TARIFF ISSUE AROUSES LITTLE INTEREST IN ULSTER.

LONDON, December 4th.

The protection issue aroused little interest in the election contest in Ulster, whose dozen constituencies returning members to Westminster have produced only three contests, two of which are in Belfast, where a Labourite and Independent Unionist are opposing the former members. The contest is lively chiefly owing to domestic Orange differences. "Two Unionists are fighting a forlorn hope in the border counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, one of whose ex-members, the Sinn Féiner Cahill Healy, is still an internee."

NEW ELECTION NECESSARY AT WEST DERBYSHIRE.

LONDON, December 4th.

The death of the Liberal candidate, Mr. O. F. White, makes void the election in West Derbyshire. A writ for a new election will be issued. The Marquis of Hartington does not require to be re-nominated, but the election starts afresh.

LATEST CABLES.

LOCAL VETO POLLING IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, December 4th.

The election campaign has been overshadowed in several areas of Scotland by the Local Veto polling. The results already announced show but little change. Edinburgh gave a substantial majority in all wards in favour of remaining wet. Glasgow after a flood of Prohibitionist sermons and anti-dry speeches repeated its former verdict; namely, two dry districts, eight for limitation of licenses and twenty-four wet.

LIQUOR QUESTION OVERSHADOWS GENERAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, December 4th.

The election campaign has been overshadowed in several areas of Scotland by the Local Veto polling. The results already announced show but little change. Edinburgh gave a substantial majority in all wards in favour of remaining wet. Glasgow after a flood of Prohibitionist sermons and anti-dry speeches repeated its former verdict; namely, two dry districts, eight for limitation of licenses and twenty-four wet.

OBITUARY.

M. MAURICE BARRES.

PARIS, December 4th.

The death is announced of M. Maurice Barres, a distinguished litterateur and Nationalist politician.

[M. Barres was educated for the law but preferred to devote himself to literature. He was Deputy of Paris, elected 1880, and was a member of the French Academy. Deceased was in his sixty-second year.]

EARLIER CABLES.

POSITION IN THE RUHR. NEW ADMINISTRATION MEASURES.

PARIS, December 4th.

The Foreign Ministry in a communiqué says that on the proposal of Gen. Degoutte the French and Belgian Governments have now decided on the administrative measures to be taken in favour of persons expelled from the occupied zones or sentenced. Gen. Degoutte is of opinion that passive resistance will have virtually ceased when work will be effectively resumed in mines and factories and agreements for the exploitation of the railways in the Rhineland and Ruhr have been ratified by Berlin and enforced. The date of such enforcement, according to the convention signed yesterday at Mayence, is December 15th. The regrouping of military forces with a view to lessening contact with the population has already commenced, and will continue progressively.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S REVERSE.

HOME POLITICS THE VULNERABLE POINT.

PARIS, December 4th.

The Government has sustained a reverse in the Chamber after a debate on the Electoral Bill aiming at simplification of the electoral law. A Radical amendment to maintain the present system was carried against the Government by 200 to 275. The latter was not made after a division, so the question of confidence did not arise, and the present position is unaffected. By the figures taken in conjunction with several recent narrow Government majorities, it is shown that the Government is more vulnerable in home than in foreign politics.

NATIONAL AIR COMPANY. FOUR PRESENT COMPANIES COMBINE.

LONDON, December 4th.

The *Evening Standard* states that a project has been agreed between the Treasury and the British Overseas Airways Corporation for the formation of a National Air Company, with a capital of a million, of which half will be issued immediately. The company will take over the four air companies at present operating on a subsidy basis. Sir Eric Geddes will be the chairman and the directorate will include Sir George Beharrell, Lord Invernairn, two representatives of the Governments and one representative of each of the operating companies.

GERMANY'S NEW CABINET. THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

BERLIN, December 4th.

Introducing the new Cabinet, in the Reichstag, Herr Marx declared that he was neither anti-Right nor anti-Left, but was against those wishing to rob the nation of its last remaining possession, namely unity. He described the financial problem of the country as the question of "to be or not to be," and concluded by insisting that the occupied regions of the Federal States remain part of the Reich.

RUGBY SUSPENSION RAISED

LONDON, December 4th.

Following the recent decision, of the International Rugby Board, cabled on November 20th, the Scottish Union has raised Macpherson's suspension, pointing out that the Board's resolutions amount to a practical approval of their action in suspending him.

[Macpherson was suspended for accepting an expensive memorandum.]

STRIKE AT CARDIFF. A SERIOUS POSITION.

LONDON, December 4th.

There is a serious position in South Wales ports owing to the refusal of the local tipplers to work a third shift despite the advice of the officials of the National Union of Railwaymen to which they belong. Forty vessels are waiting to load at Cardiff and Barry.

OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, December 4th.

An Irish Civil Guard Sergeant was shot dead at Scartaglin (Co. Kerry) last night, by six masked men armed with rifles who entered the Guard station, held up the guards and looted the station.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S PLUNGE TOWARDS PROTECTION.

NATIONAL SORROW AT THE PASSING OF MR. BONAR LAW.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, November 1st.

MR. BONAR LAW. The point which has received more emphasis in the obituary of Mr. Bonar Law than anything else is his simple honesty. There is no doubt he was a very striking example of what a man can achieve by virtue of straight-dealing in public life. If Bonar Law gave his word, everyone knew that he gave it without any mental reservations. This is why one hears so much about his career as that of an "honest" man—and the emphasis placed on it conveys a subtle suggestion that, of course, all politicians are not to be so described.

His business training stood him in good stead in Parliament. He was able to take a practical view of a proposal, and that is valuable in a body where there is so much academic argument at times. He was also apt to be a trial to his party because of his habit of saying exactly what he meant. One instance of this was his saying that it "needed" two bad winters "to convert the country to Tariff Reform; and the phrase was made famous by the Free Traders. At the moment the party are chafing because of his pledge given early in the year not to make any fundamental change in the country's fiscal policy without a General Election.

It is widely stated that Mr. Bonar Law was the most loved public man of his generation; but Liberals are not disposed to agree, and mention the case of Campbell-Bannerman, who inspired personal affection to a remarkable extent. However, Mr. Bonar Law's modesty, cheerfulness, and good humour won him very ardent friends and universal popularity. His passing is regretted with genuine sincerity from the King, who paid a tribute to the ex-Premier, down to the humblest cottager.

A SHY MAN. It is rather curious to note that from first to last Mr. Bonar Law was averse to going into London Society. He was naturally a shy man, and the ordinary round of social functions such as receptions at great houses, and dinners, and dances bored him. He rarely went to the theatre. Some people thought he had no sense of humour, but he had a quiet humour peculiarly his own, and was extraordinarily clever at repartee. In one way he lived apart from London life, but like the late Lord Salisbury he always knew what was going on under the surface, the rivalries of social leaders, and so forth.

After the loss of his two sons in the war more into himself. He used to be a friend of a game of bridge, but never played again. "He also ceased to play chess with his friends, and instead, hired a first-class chess player to come to his house and give him a game at a pound an hour. Few knew how great were his physical sufferings for months; and even the House of Commons, whose members saw him every day, had no idea that while he was speaking from his place he was a doomed man, and he was aware of it. He had cancer in the throat and, he realised that he could not recover.

PROTECTION OF FREE TRADE. As a result of the Conservative Conference at Plymouth the Party seems to be committed to Protection. The ground was well prepared beforehand so as to force Ministers to declare themselves, and having regard to the condition of unemployment, there could have been no better cry than that put forward as the slogan of the Party "Protection for Home Industries." Mr. Baldwin is a convinced Protectionist himself. All the same he is an honest man, and he is bound—as is the Conservative Party—by Mr. Bonar Law's pledge that if the next Budget is to embody Tariff Reform there must first be an appeal to the country. There must not be any attempt to change fiscal policy in the lifetime of the present Parliament. The extension of the Safeguarding of Industries Act is as far as the Prime Minister will permit himself to go at present along the road that his Protectionist friends eagerly desire him to take.

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THE QUESTION BRISTLES WITH DIFFICULTIES. There are large numbers of Conservatives who adhere to Free Trade and will leave the Party rather than countenance a change. There are others who favour Protection, but consider it is inadvisable to risk a General Election within a year or so of the Conservatives getting into power. They point out that in the absence of anything extraordinary happening the Government should be secure in office for another four years. This is obviously an important consideration.

MOREOVER, it is generally realised that a General Election means a disturbance of trade and business all over the Kingdom, and also disturbs international relations. We have enough trouble in trying to straighten things out in Europe without having, in addition, the turmoil and bitter controversy which a General Election must necessarily produce with a change in the fiscal arrangements of the country as the issue.

These considerations do not, however, weigh to any extent with the Protectionists. What they see at the moment is that the signs and portents appear favourable to them. With trade in a depressed state many manufacturers are willing to approve of tariffs as a means of improving their position; they fear that German and French goods will be dumped here in immense quantities at prices below the bare cost of manufacture of the same kind of goods in British factories. Then there is the question of unemployment, and the idea is to represent to the working classes that their salvation lies in tariffs as the

only sure method of ensuring employment. With over a million persons idle in the fifth winter after the war this is a cry that would win many votes.

ATTITUDE OF THE LABOUR PARTY.

The Labour Party is the real lion in the path of the advocates of Protection. Labour has never declared itself clearly on this issue. Many of the most prominent men are opposed to tariffs. They do not believe that Protection is a panacea for unemployment. If the Conservatives do make the plunge outright, Labour will probably counter the demand for Protection with a programme for social and industrial reconstruction, putting this up as something more attractive than promises of what may happen by altering our fiscal policy. This is a programme that is bound to carry weight in the big industrial centres, where any risk of increasing the price of food, which Protection inevitably involves, is anathema.

In the course of the present year the Labour Party organisation has been strengthened and improved to a remarkable degree, although the public has heard very little about it, and it is more than likely that there would be some startling surprise if a General Election be forced on the country as the extreme action of Mr. Baldwin's supporters desire in a spirit of "hang the consequences." I think I am right in saying that it is only by the cooperation of all the anti-Socialist forces that Labour could be kept out of power now if there was an appeal to the electorate; and this combination would be impossible if Protection is to be the test, for there would be wholesale secessions from the Conservative Party on that issue.

As to the Liberals, the scattered bands that march under the old banner might be united in defence of Free Trade, but as a Party Liberalism is not powerful enough to count for much at a General Election.

SPEECHES TO THE MILLION.

Broadcasting political speeches by wireless telegraphy is being done with such conspicuous success that there is no limit, apparently, to the ultimate possibilities. The other night when General Smuts's speech on European affairs, with special reference to Britain and France, was broadcasted the experts say the audience numbered at least a million. The speech was heard all over the Kingdom, and certainly further north than Aberdeen.

Mr. Baldwin's speech at Plymouth was also broadcasted. The really important point to note is that the results achieved were extraordinarily good. This will encourage the British Broadcasting Company to extend their efforts in the case of big and important pronouncements by leading public men. A great speech is a welcome change from the set programmes of concerts, talks for children, the weather report, and a summary of news which "fills the bill" every evening for the benefit, or otherwise, of listeners. Those who listened to General Smuts, speaking at a dinner in London, not only heard him in the room, but they also heard him broadcasted. For instance, the toastmaster made a slip in announcing "General Smuts," and the company laughed, and then the toastmaster was heard asking in a perturbed way of a neighbour, "What was it I said?" The feat shows the possibilities of wireless telephony.

FAREWELL TO THE "P.M.G."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* sang its swan song this week and has disappeared. It loses its separate existence, having been swallowed up—"incorporated"—in the conventional word—by the *Evening Standard*. This is one of the outcomes of the big newspaper deal referred to in previous articles. The passing of so celebrated a journal as the *Pall Mall Gazette* is a matter for real regret not only to newspaper men but to the public. It filled a place of its own, and, despite many changes in proprietorship in late years, always retained something of its personality acquired in the brave days of old, and a certain distinction of style.

It has often been said quite truly that one could never dissociate the *Pall Mall Gazette* from its parent Thackeray and the associations of "Pendennis" and the phrase it applied to itself (borrowed from a line in the novel), "Written by gentlemen for gentlemen." There have been brilliant editors since the paper was founded in 1865, including Frederick Greenwood, John Morley, W. T. Stead, Henry Cust, E. T. Cook, Douglas Straight, and J. L. Garvin. These, in turn, gathered round them the most accomplished young writers of the day. Now, its record as an individual newspaper is completed, and a familiar name passes into the sphere of newspaper history.

STANDARDISATION OF NEWS.

The advent of "big money" into Fleet Street has from the first tended to crush out the individuality of newspapers. Time was when papers were run to champion a cause for its own sake, or to appeal to special classes of readers desirous of something besides sensational news, and the earning of dividends was not the main purpose in view. Twenty-five years ago readers had the choice of the *St. James's Gazette*, the *Westminster Gazette*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Evening Standard*, the *Globe*, the *Star*, the *Echo*, and the *Sun*. All that remain in evening journalism in London are the *Star*, the *Evening Standard*, and the *Evening News*. How long will the public remain content with the standardisation of information in the Metropolis into three kinds of evening paper?

A MILLION FOR AMUSEMENTS.

A note which I have received from the British Empire Exhibition authorities serves as a reminder that the lighter side of life will not be overlooked. Stated in round figures, the capital value of the amusement to be provided will be nearly a million pounds sterling when all the numerous attractions of the mammoth Fair are installed. The world's greatest showmen have already taken space; and I learn that particular attention is to be devoted to side-shows, which are to include some highly original games of chance. There are to be over a thousand side-shows situated along the main avenue of the park. On the official estimate it is stated that 25,000,000 persons are expected to pass the turnstile after the Exhibition is opened next year.—E.B.

"PROTECT HOME MARKET."

PRIME MINISTER AT PLYMOUTH.

Mr. Baldwin had an inspiring reception from the great audience before which he appeared at Plymouth, on October 25th to deliver his much-heralded message to the Conservative party and the country. The Palladium, in which the meeting took place, holds 3,000 people, and was filled to overflowing.

"Owing to the conditions that exist in the world to-day (he said), having regard to the situation of our country, if we go pottering along as we are we shall have grave unemployment with us to the end of time. I have come to the conclusion myself that the only way of fighting this subject is by protecting the home market."

This important declaration of fiscal policy was received with roud after round of cheers, in which the Cabinet and other Ministerial colleagues of the Premier joined.

THE FOLLOWING ARE OUTSTANDING POINTS IN THE PREMIER'S SPEECH:—

The Government has lost no opportunity of endeavouring to secure united action to bring to an end the troubles which enmesh Europe.

All Europe is drifting in aeroplanes. If they do not find a safe place to land, and find it soon, they will all crash.

We have a definite policy as regards reparations, debts, guarantees, security for our Allies, and the fulfilment by Germany of her obligations.

We had good reason to believe that on the giving up of passive resistance negotiations might be resumed. We made inquiries on that subject, and while waiting for the reply to those inquiries President Coolidge, offered, if invited by the whole of the Allies, to be represented at an Allied Conference under the auspices of the Reparations Commission.

We welcomed President Coolidge's statement, and at once addressed the Allies, strongly urging upon them a prompt and affirmative reply.

Reparation must be paid, but Germany must be placed in a position to pay them.

The amount must be ascertained in the light of her present and future position.

The disruption of Germany must put back for years her powers of reparation.

The position is grave, but to me it is inconceivable that if an opportunity is presented, as it is for a while, it should be anyone who would refuse it.

There was no truth whatever in the stories that the Government would depart from what is understood in Great Britain to be a sound financial policy.

People were about as accurate when they talked about inflation and deflation as they were in the use of inverted commas.

The Government was not in the present circumstances pursuing a policy of active deflation, and is certainly did not intend to pursue a policy of inflation.

We could only get Reparations from Germany out of an enormously increased export trade.

There is a danger that the market of Britain may become a shock-absorber of Europe.

There is a danger of the dumping into Great Britain of accumulated stocks from the Ruhr to the detriment of our manufacturers. I have no doubt Parliament will take steps to see that no trading of that kind is allowed.

The Government have done much more than any previous Government has done for unemployment. By far the greater proportion of the £50,000,000 will be spent this winter.

I am able to announce that the Government have decided to lay down several light cruisers. (Prolonged cheers.)

The cruisers projected are in replacement of the County Class cruisers many years overdue, and the building programme is in strict conformity with the terms of the Washington Conference.

Mr. Bonar Law's pledge given a year ago that there should be no fundamental change in the fiscal arrangements of the country binds me, and in this Parliament there will be no fundamental change.

I cannot see that any slight extension or adaptation of principles hitherto sanctioned in the Legislature are breaches of that pledge, but if I am challenged I am willing to take a verdict.

I have come to the conclusion that the only way to fight unemployment is by protecting the home markets. (Prolonged cheers.)

Unemployment is vital. By its solution Great Britain will stand or fall.

Referring to agriculture, the Premier said the Government was determined that our village should not decrease, and representatives of the industry at present working out proposals which they believed would give the assistance needed.

"I ALWAYS FOLLOW MY GREAT-AUNT."

The story is told of a politician who went down to a constituency with a view to being selected as its candidate for a by-election. He addressed a meeting of the electors, and sought, through his speech, to discover the prevailing religious tendency of the constituency. "My great-grandfather," he said, "was an Episcopalian" (stony silence), "but my great-grandmother belonged to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland" (continued silence). "My grandfather was a Baptist" (more silence), "but my grandmother was a Congregationalist" (still frigid silence). "But I had a great-aunt who was a Wesleyan Methodist" (loud applause), "and—and I have always followed my great-aunt" (loud and prolonged cheering). He got in.

There are to be over a thousand side-shows situated along the main avenue of the park. On the official estimate it is stated that 25,000,000 persons are expected to pass the turnstile after the Exhibition is opened next year.—E.B.

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DEAN INGE ON MEN WHO HAVE SPRUNG FROM THE VICARAGE.

Mr. Inge, the Dean of St. Paul's, preaching at the annual festival of the Southwark Branch of the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund, held at Southwark Cathedral, said that the object of the fund was to secure a living wage for the clergy of the Church of England, the majority of whom were living in poverty, and many of them in acute poverty.

Some of them might, perhaps, remember the picture in *Punch* a few years ago of a bishop visiting a parish and saying to the clergyman: "Are there any very poor families in this parish?" "None, except my own, my Lord," said the clergyman. That was no exaggeration. This extreme poverty naturally had resulted in that great shortage of candidates for ordination, which they all deplored.

They must look the fact in the face that the majority of the clergy were and must be men who had chosen a noble and honourable profession in the same spirit as other men chose an honourable and noble profession, such as that of a doctor or a schoolmaster. They were content with a very modest remuneration, a mere maintenance for themselves and their families, but they would not take Holy Orders for less than that, and the laity had no right to expect it.

There were some who said: "Why not have a celibate clergy like the Church of Rome?" but the people of this country had made up their minds once for all at the Reformation that they would have no more of a celibate priest-hood, and there had never been any serious disposition to re-open that question. In order to help the laity they must be able to sympathise with them, understand their views of life, enter into the complex network of relations in which the average man found himself. There were few men who had the imagination and the insight to project themselves into these complex relations with themselves standing outside them.

This country's roll of fame would be impoverished if its clergy had been obliged to remain unmarried. Nelson, Drake, Sir John Moore, Wolfe, Warren Hastings, Cecil Rhodes, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Christopher Wren, Jenner (the discoverer of vaccination), Fletcher, Cowper, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Keble (the sweet singer of the Anglo-Saxon revival), Charlotte Bronte, Oliver Goldsmith, and Charles Kingsley and Alfred Tennyson, in whom the Victorian age was most completely summed up, were the children of clergymen. Who could measure the loss to the parishes of this land if there were no home life in the vicarage.

WHISKERS.

We read with satisfaction the morning edition of the "Daily Telegraph" (October 30th). The fair is not neglected. For them a new manner of "bobbing" will be displayed, and there is to be a demonstration of a special "chignon" whereby in a moment who who bobbed can be adorned with an "elegant coiffure." It seems to us that this is profaning the mysteries, and we prefer to turn to the male exhibit. Among them we read is an Adonis whose locks are parted from his brow to his nape on a line which bisects his skull. Also there are double partings, whatever such excess of zeal may be, there is waving and we hope, as in the days of Harry Foker, there is curling. But best of all are the whiskers. It is held by the ladies, we hear, that man has too long been static in the fashion of his hair. Their desire is that he should become dynamic. So their display for his emulation whiskers—mutton chop whiskers, sideboard whiskers, Dunderberg whiskers, the perfect Piccadilly weaver. We urge those faint young hearts who have been toying with the thought of a whisker, who have allowed a bare half inch of hair to crawl down close clipped from an ear, to go to Holland Park and see what whiskers were in the golden age of hair. He either fears his face too much or his desire are small who hankers after whiskers yet dare not let them grow. This is no case for half-measures. A man should have the courage of his opinions. We are well aware that the little patches of whisker now to be seen have their precedents of a hundred years ago. In just such timid growths the bucks of the Regency began to assert their independence of the tradition of the razor. But they had an excuse for their caution. The whisker was then a thing. No man could tell what would come of it. Since the arrival of Adam, beards had been known, all manner of beards, from the "oiled and curled Assyrian bull" to the chin tuft of Charles I.; moustaches had been tried of all lengths and twists, the shorn face had ruled many centuries. But the whisker, the pure whisker, was a strange and wondrous novelty, like the steam-engine. Who could foresee those excellent mid-Victorian warriors of the mutton chop growth? Who could imagine the beauties of the masculine face framed in a fringe of hair like President Kruger's? Who could guess at the noble dignity of the "heavy swell" of the "sixties"? These triumphs were all beyond the hopes of young blood in the days when the Prince Regent, greatly daring, was letting his tentative whiskers grow. But our beards have shown for an exemplar. There is no excuse for hesitation.

WOMEN AND THE ENGLISH BAR.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says that the results of the examinations for the English Bar show 95 passes of female students in the different examinations. Two women are in the final list, and both are entitled to be called to the Bar, subject to their complying with the regulations regarding dining in hall. Among the students who passed in two subjects was Baroness Clifton (who is 23 years of age). Twenty-one women have been called already to the Bar, and seven others are eligible, subject to the condition mentioned.

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"My little girl had a breaking out of pimples on her head and the nape of her neck. They became of a wet nature and her hair came out in patches. She could not sleep at night on account of the itching and burning."

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RESIDENCE, FARMING, TRAVEL.**

The Union of South Africa is of interest to Europeans in the Far East. If they are retiring on pension, there are many pleasant South African towns in which to live. If they seek a career, and have a moderate capital, there is scope in South Africa for planters and farmers. And for those in need of a holiday, the country is famed as a travel and health resort.

The climate is equable. It is sunny but temperate, being neither so inclement in winter as that of Northern Europe, nor so enervating in summer as that of the East. It is a genial, wholesome climate in which Europeans thrive.

The rougher work in South Africa is done by coloured labourers and domestics. Educational facilities are good, the young can now take their University degrees in South Africa. The larger towns are modernly equipped, and many of the smaller ones are very congenial residentially. There are numerous resorts—mountain, river and marine, for an occasional change. Sport is plentiful. The cost of living, and income taxation compare favourably with those elsewhere.

In short the Union of South Africa is an uncommonly good place to live. Full particulars may be obtained from the Publicity Agent, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2. Specify requirements.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales when returning home from his visit to Canada descended to the stokehold of the ship and there for nearly two hours with a shovel he worked as a fireman in a temperature well over 100 degrees. He was stripped to the waist and wore a stoker's overall.

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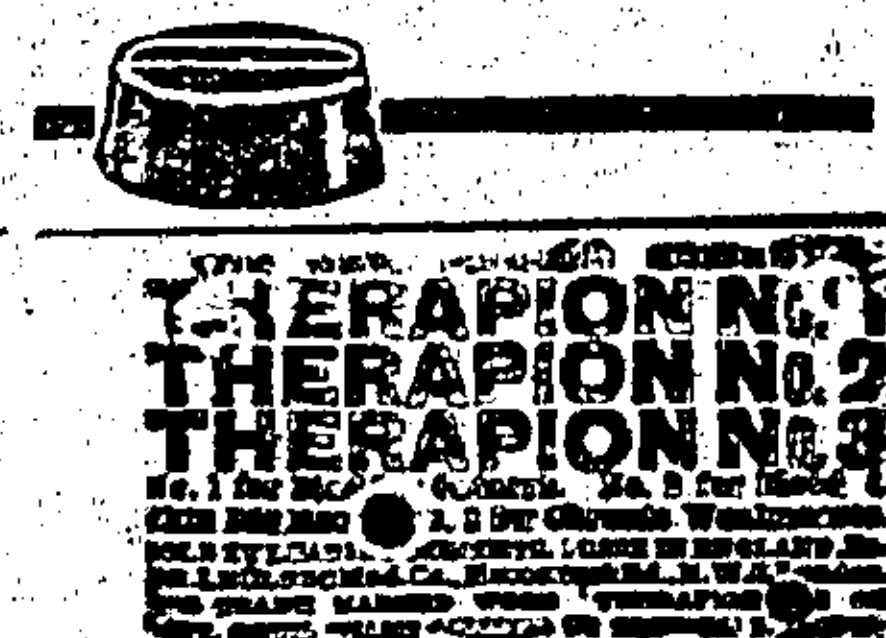
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OUTWARD from Hamburg via Ports of Call

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	23rd December, 1923.
*Schuer	12,500 tons	1st half of January, 1924.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	1st half of February, 1924.

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	6th Dec., 1923.
Hindenburg	12,500 tons	6th January, 1924.
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	
*Schuer	12,500 tons	
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	

* These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 50 first class passengers.
† Cargo boat.

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Kamakura — Kamakura Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nara — Nara Hotel	Tokyo — Imperial Hotel
Kashima — Kashima Hotel	Matsuyama — Matsuyama Hotel	Nikko — Nikko Hotel	Osaka — Osaka Hotel
Kanazawa — Kanazawa Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Kanazawa — Kanazawa Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel
Miyajima — Miyajima Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Miyajima — Miyajima Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel
Kobe — Kobe Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Miyajima — Miyajima Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel
Oriental Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Miyajima — Miyajima Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel
Tor Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel	Miyajima — Miyajima Hotel	Yokohama — Yokohama Hotel

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)
Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSSEN

Fusan — Fusan Station Hotel	Changchun — Changchun Hotel	Hoten (Mukden) — Hoten Hotel
Beijo (Seoul) — Beijo Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Chosen Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Shingishka Station Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Hoten (Mukden) — Hoten Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel

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PRIME MINISTER'S FISCAL POLICY.

MERCILESS ATTACKS OF FOREIGN COMPETITION.

PROTECTION ESSENTIAL.

There was a great gathering of Unionists in the Albert Hall, Swansea, on October 30th, to hear a speech by the Prime Minister, in support of Tariff Reform. He said: "My one desire and my one intention is to endeavour to protect the standard of life of our people, which is being supplanted by unemployment and by unfair competition. The menace to my mind will come from the competition of cheap and demoralised labour, not from the other nations of the world, but from demoralised Europe; and for that situation it is the business of statesmen and of the people alike to be prepared." Mr. Baldwin invited his audience to "Look unto the sea, whence cometh your help." Characterising the ocean as the high road of the English-speaking people, he declared that it had always been and would always be the road of their migration and of their trade—a reference to the policy along which an endeavour to find a solution to the political and economic problems which confront the Empire.

POINTS FROM THE SPEECH.

The following are the outstanding points of the speech:

I am having the detailed application of the principles of the economic policy I announced at Plymouth carefully and thoroughly examined.

The changes which I propose for the purpose of fighting unemployment I believe to be essential.

We must not be exposed to the merciless attacks of foreign competition while our competitors can shield themselves behind the walls of their own high tariffs. The ideal of trade unionism, which is to preserve the standard of life, is one innate in a Briton, which can never be let go, and which ought never to be let go.

The hope of industry lies in this, that each side will realise that its sectional interests, great as they may be, are in either case only half the whole.

The right way of looking at cheap production is in organisation and in management, and in not disturbing the standard of life. If the standard of life is to be sacrificed the trade is not worth it. While the workman endeavours to protect the standard of life by his trade unionism, he yet leaves himself entirely unprotected against attacks on his standard of life by free and unrestricted imports produced by labour with which he cannot compete.

It is indeed a very lopsided form of protection that the trade union gives him. The orthodox Liberal forgets that the development of transport has completely upset half the premises on which the arguments for Free Trade were founded, and that a system introduced when steam was in its childhood and before electricity had been thought of is surely due for revision in 1923.

The dream of universal Free Trade was but a dream and cannot be dreamed today. With tariffs, as with armaments, the unarmed nation will never make an armed nation disarm.

With the foreign dumping the strain of keeping certain industries going is sufficient to break the hearts of any but the stoutest.

The changes which I have proposed I consider to be essential in fighting unemployment.

The only thing I care for is to fight the unemployment evil and, if possible, conquer. When the time comes to take my political life in my hands, I am prepared to stand or fall by that cause.

I do not expect for a moment that any of the proposals which I shall make will receive the support of orthodox Liberals, but I shall be very surprised if I fail to obtain some support in orthodox Labour. Labour is naturally protectionist.

LABOUR M.P. ON PREFERENCE

"A FANTASTIC FOLLY."

There were signs, said Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., speaking at Ayr on October 9th, that the Labour movement would be called upon presently to face the economic issue in the double form of a general scheme of Imperial Preference and of protective tariffs to those industries which were suffering from foreign competition due to the low exchange of the European countries which were still pursuing a policy of financial inflation.

At the Imperial Economic Conference the question of Imperial Preference was linked up with the problem of organising migration within the Empire. The Labour party were not opposed to voluntary emigration under proper safeguard, but they were opposed to any policy which aimed at a rapid redistribution of population within the Empire by means of State-aided schemes which simply transferred the problem of unemployment which confronted us at home. This was one of the problems which they hoped to discuss with representatives of the Labour movement in the Dominions in an Inter-Dominion Labour Conference.

He would view with great alarm any development of economic policy which sought to direct the current of trade into Imperial channels by arbitrary interference with our present fiscal system. Our efforts ought to be rather directed to the economic restoration of Europe, and to the establishment of stable political conditions. The root of the trouble lay there. Behind the advocacy of Imperial Preference was the belief that the British Empire should be self-supporting, but the facts of world trade refuted that theory. Even if it were true, it would take more than one generation to build up inter-Imperial trade to the point at which we should be able to absorb all that the Dominions could produce in food and (Continued on next column.)

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"HINGSANG"	Thursday	6th Dec., 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thursday	6th Dec., 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAISANG"	Friday	7th Dec., 7 a.m.
MANILA	"SUIKANG"	Saturday	8th Dec., 11 a.m.
KORE via AMOY & SHANGHAI	"HOSANG"	Monday	10th Dec., 7 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOSANG"	Monday	10th Dec., 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Tuesday	11th Dec., 7 a.m.
KORE via HOIHOW	"FOOKSANG"	Friday	14th Dec., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAKSANG"	Friday	14th Dec., 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"CHEONGSHING"	Friday	14th Dec., 10 a.m.
KORE	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday	26th Dec., Noon
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNSANG"	Friday	28th Dec., 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HUSANG"	Monday	31st Dec., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, resuming from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

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HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo calling at Hoihow when Indochina steamer.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 1,000 tons steamers, "HINGSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bill of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

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CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about Monday, 31st Dec., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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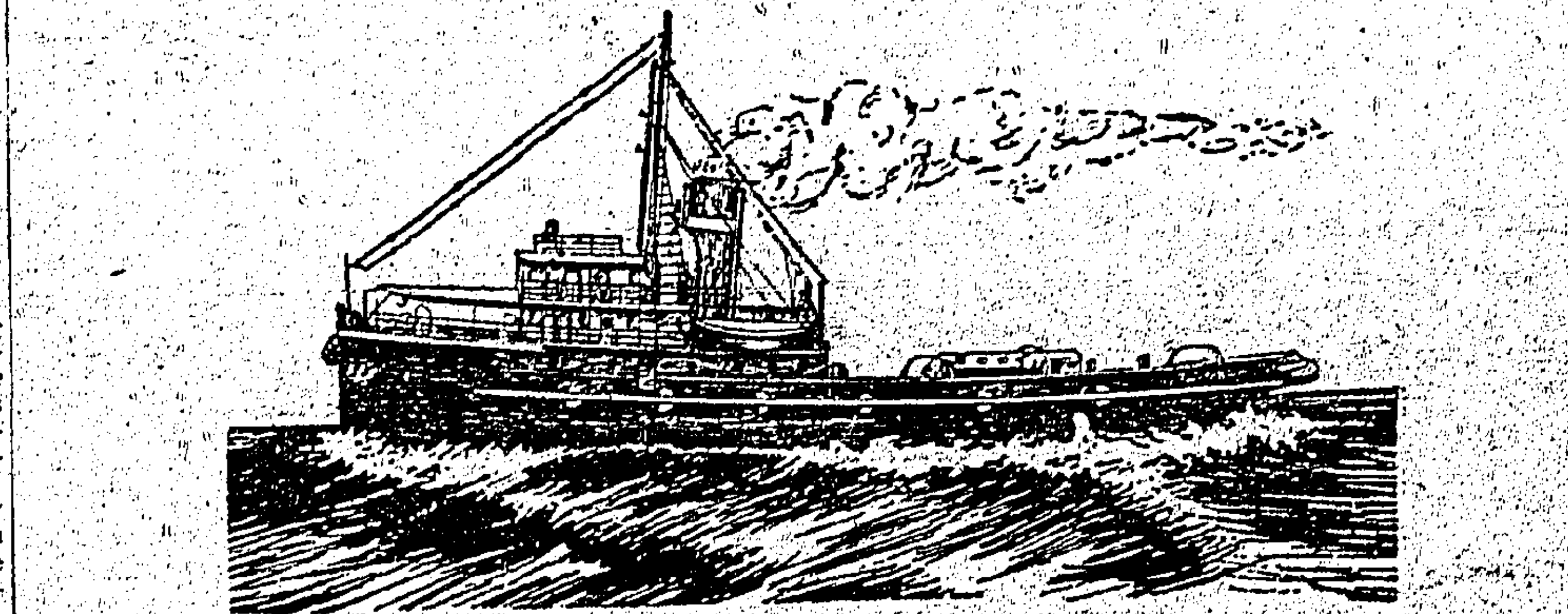
OUTWARDS.		HOMEWARDS.	
Vessel	Days Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong
"GLENARA"	7th Dec.	"GLENARREY"	11th Dec.
"GLENARVONSHIRE"	14th Dec.	"GLENARREY"	18th Dec.
"GLENARREY"	21st Dec.	"GLENARREY"	25th Dec.
"GLENARREY"	28th Dec.	"GLENARREY"	31st Dec.
"GLENARREY"	10th Jan.	"GLENARREY"	14th Jan.

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 5th.
Adolf von Bayer, German str., 3,420 tons, Capt. K. Heyer, from Tsingtau and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A30—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
Cowrie, British str., 3,155 tons, Capt. J. O. Jones, from Shanghai, with ballast, lying at Kowloon Bay—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.
Devonshire, British str., 1,047 tons, Capt. A. H. Brown, from Hoihow, with salt and pigs, lying at Stonecutters—Yuen Chong Lee.
Taishan Maru, Japanese str., 1,135 tons, Capt. H. Asai, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—N.Y.K.
Tosca, Norwegian str., 3,129 tons, Capt. S. Iwick, from Delagoa Bay, with coal, lying at buoy No. B30—Thoresen & Co.
Wheatland Montana, American str., 3,451 tons, Capt. York, from Seattle and Kobe, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—Admiral Oriental Line.
Yamashita Maru, Japanese str., 2,322 tons, Capt. N. Egawa, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—N.Y.K.
December 6th.
Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,555 tons, Capt. S. Tabata, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at O.S.K. wharf—O.S.K.
Hatching, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. J. S. Thomson, from Hoihow, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas wharf—D.L. & Co.
Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. Brewer, from Swatow with a general cargo, lying at Chin On wharf—Chiu On S.S. Co.
Pasani, British str., from Canton, lying at Stonecutters.
Pendine, Norwegian str., 743 tons, Capt. W. Wines, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C17—K. Larsen & Co.
Reins, French str., 318 tons, Capt. A. Monneman, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C30—Tai Woo & Co.
Sheaf Lane, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. B30.
Sinking, British str., 1,610 tons, Capt. C. W. Puckett, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B31—B. & S.
Southern, British str., 1,854 tons, Capt. F. Monkman, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S.
Sunning, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. B3.
Tung, British str., 1,122 tons, Capt. W. Field Hook, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C30—J. M. & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 5th.—*Amakusa Maru*, on December 5th.—Mr. Thomas Carille.
 Per *s.s. Hydrangea*, on December 5th.—Mr. O. Hall.
 Per *s.s. Hatching*, on December 5th.—Rev. Fr. Rodriguez and Mr. C. Lucy.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA.)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

will be despatched to

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22nd December, 1923.

1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$100.

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Agents.

CLEARANCES.

December 5th.
Adolf von Bayer, for Manila.
Devonshire, for Canton.
Hatching, for Amoy.
Hok Canton, for Kwangchowwan.
Manning, for Sandakan.
Mingung, for Hoihow.
Naridon, for Amoy.
Sheaf Lane, for Hongay.
Sinking, for Canton.
Suncho, for Canton.
Sushu Maru, for Canton.
Sunning, for Canton.
Tung, for Manila.
Taishan Maru, for Taitai Bay.
Tungshu Maru, for Singapore.
Tungshu Maru, for Kongsun.
Tungshu Maru, for Canton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bounty (Ben Line), due Dec. 7th.
City of Spokane (Admiral Oriental), due Dec. 10th.
Empress of Asia due Dec. 18th.
Mentana (Blue Funnel), due to-day.
Orinda (Blue Funnel), due to-day.
Paterson (Blue Funnel), due Dec. 10th.
Paul Lear (M.T.), due Dec. 5th, day-light.
Paul Regener, due to-day.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 5th at 12.30—Pressure has decreased slightly over Formosa, the S. coast of China and the Philippines. Changes elsewhere are small.
 The depression of typhoon at 2 p.m. this afternoon was in about Lat. 12 deg. N. and Long. 118 deg. E., moving West.
 Fresh to moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, 5th December, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 106.42 inches, against an average of 82.13 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Dec. 6th is as follows:—
 District Forecast

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, fresh.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... N.E. winds, moderate; fine.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

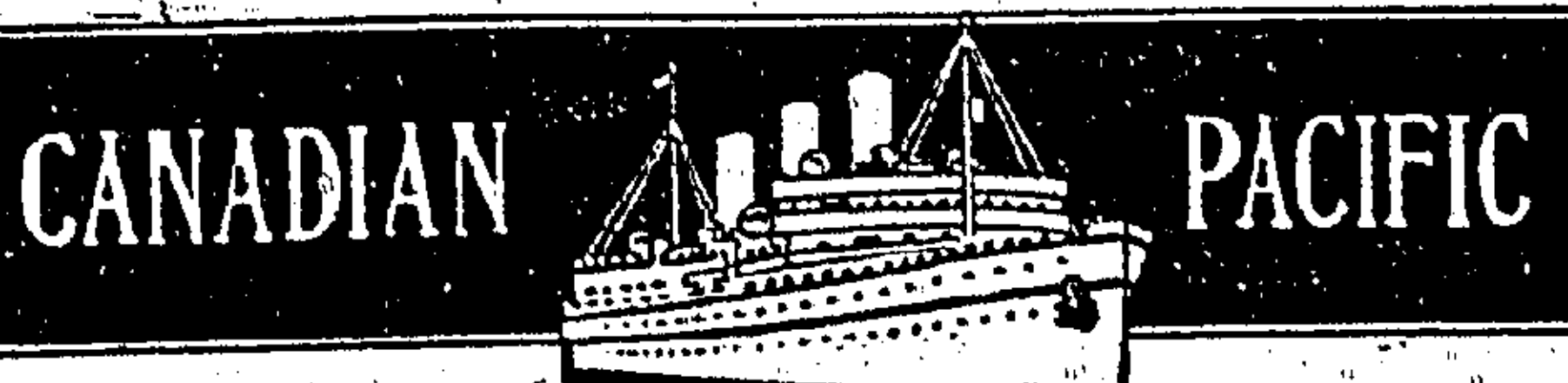
HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 5th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.19	30.19	30.09
Temperature	87	83	79
Humidity	60	79	56
Wind Direction	E	N	N
Force	4	3	2
Weather	B	O	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air temperature on 4th ... 62

Lowest open-air temperature on 5th ... 62



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

From	Due	From	Due
Hongkong	Canada	England	
Empress Australia	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	Marburn
Empress Asia	Jan. 10	Jan. 23	Montcalm
Empress Russia	Feb. 7	Feb. 23	Marloch
Empress Australia	Feb. 22	Mar. 12	Melita

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

Commencing with the arrival of the *Empress of Russia*, 25th March, the *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia* will make the round trip to Manila from Hongkong, leaving Hongkong on Wednesday after arrival, arriving Manila Friday Morning, leaving Manila Saturday Evening and arriving Hongkong Monday Morning, 7 A.M.

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 STEAMERS LEAVE HONGKONG
 TAIYO MARU (calling at Manila) ... 23,000 tons, Dec. 15th.
 TENYO MARU (calling at Manila) ... 23,000 tons, Jan. 6th, 1924.
 KOREA MARU (calling at Manila) ... 23,000 tons, Jan. 17th, 1924.
 SHINYO MARU (calling at Manila) ... 23,000 tons, Feb. 1st, 1924.
 SIBERIA MARU (calling at Dairen) ... 23,000 tons, Feb. 15th, 1924.

HONGKONG TO YAPPAH.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, ELLO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
 THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
 STEAMERS LEAVE HONGKONG
 SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 tons, December 8th.
 RAKUTO MARU ... 18,500 tons, January 15th.

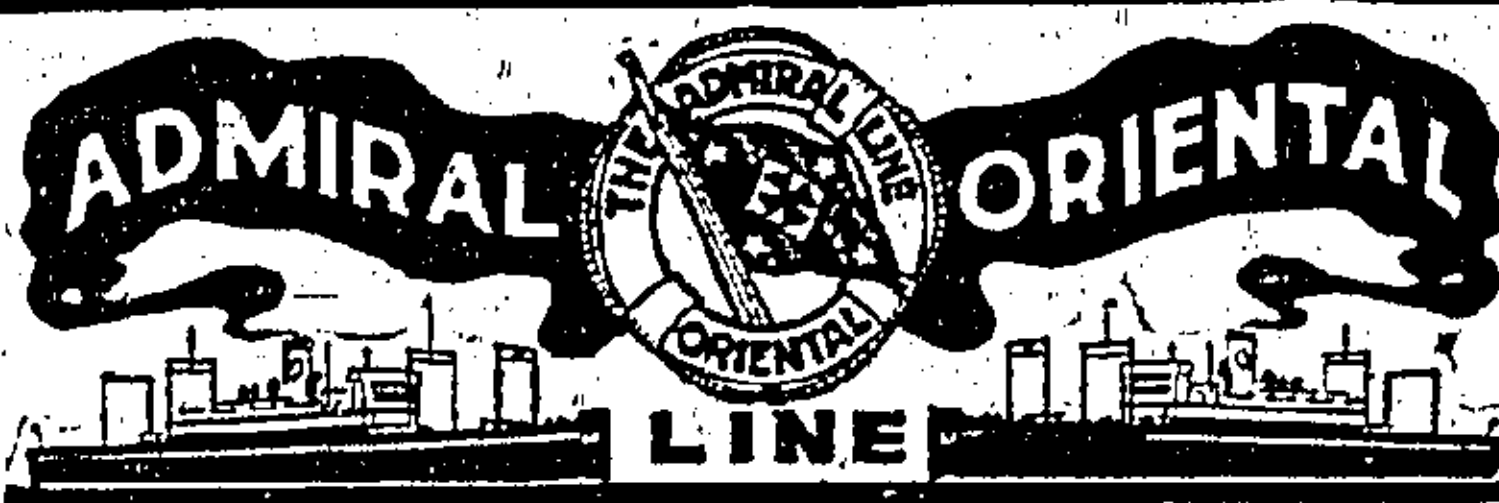
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 STEAMER DESTINATION LEAVE HONGKONG
 PERSIA MARU (Batavia, Samarang & Soerabaya), ... December 26th.
 "NEW YORK LINE. (Freight only).
 VIA JAVA AND SUEZ.
 STEAMER LEAVE HONGKONG
 BIYO MARU ... December 12th.
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 S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... 8th Feb. 1924.
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 S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Monday, Dec. 24th, at 10 a.m.

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HONGKONG-MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Saturday, Dec. 15th, at 4 p.m.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA

FREIGHT ONLY

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKE FAULK" ... Dec. 6th, at 5 p.m.

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YOKOHAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 12th Dec., at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Jan.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.

ATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Jan.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

DAKAR MARU ... Sunday, 16th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Cape Town.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

MAYEASHI MARU ... Second half of Dec.

BUENOSAIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU ... Friday, 21st Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

LIMA MARU ... Monday, 10th Dec.

PENANG MARU ... Saturday, 15th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MORIOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Dec.

CEYLON MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Dec.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOSHINO MARU ... Thursday, 13th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MURORAN MARU (Kobe, Moji, Kobe) ... Sunday, 9th Dec.

MOJI MARU (Moji & Kobe) ... Monday, 17th Dec.

SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Dec.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

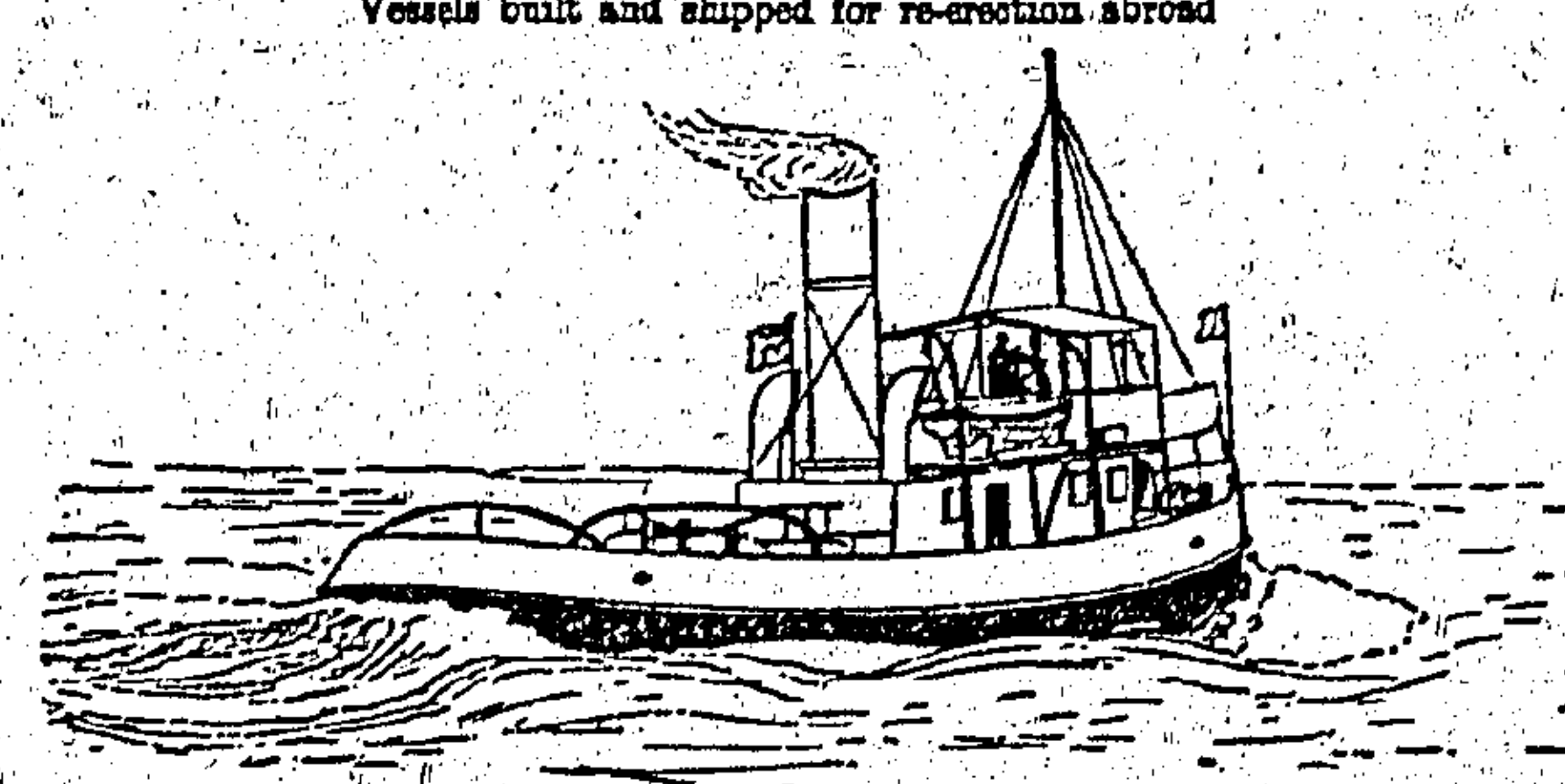
Telephone: Central Nos. 232, 233 & 2422. Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS

Builders of Vessels up to 1,500 Tons; Fast Steam, Launches and Motor Craft of all kinds; Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers, Light-draft and River Steamers.

Vessels built and shipped for re-creation abroad.



ON-BOARD TUG BOAT "LION" BUILT BY W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

Fitters, Makers, Founders and Constructional Engineers and Repairers.



Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.
 Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE:

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 12th Dec.

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

s.s. "NANYO MARU" ... on or about 13th Dec.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI, Agent.

Branch Office: No. 37, Bonham Street, West Tel. Central No. 165.
 Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. Central No. 140.

ELLERMAN
BUCKNALL
STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF TOKIO" 14th December...Hankow, Peking, Hamburg
"CITY OF PARIS" 2nd January...Marseilles, London, Rotterdam,
Hamburg & Hull.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF PARIS" 2nd January...Marseilles, London, Rotterdam,
Hamburg & Hull.
"CITY OF CANTERBURY" 12th January...Shanghai & Kobe.
"CITY OF CANTERBURY" 21st February...Marseilles, London, etc.
"CITY OF YORK" 30th March...Do.
"CITY OF CAIRO" 18th April...Do.

FARES TO LONDON.

SINGLE 1st Class "A" £ 62 "B" £ 54 "C" £ 46 "D" £ 38
RETURN "A" £ 116 "B" £ 107 "C" £ 91 "D" £ 76
"CITY OF TOKIO" Cargo Steamer Saloon Passage £56.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 780).

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong

S.S. "CITY OF ATHENS" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th Dec.
S.S. "CALCHAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 24th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
(Sole Agents for S.S. Co., Ltd.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON, HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	P.O. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGEOR ...	...	...	10th Dec.
CHAMBERD ...	...	...	24th Dec.
PAUL LECAT ...	2nd Nov.	8th Dec.	7th Jan., 1924.
ANDRE LEBON ...	16th Nov.	20th Dec.	21st Jan., "
AMBOISE ...	30th Nov.	3rd Jan.	4th Feb., "
GORILLERE ...	14th Dec.	17th Jan.	18th Feb., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) £ 95.0s.0d. B CLASS (1st Class) £ 89.0s.0d.
STEAMERS (2nd) £ 68.0s.0d. STEAMERS (2nd) £ 62.0s.0d.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "MEINAM" loading for MANILA, MARSEILLES, HAVRE,

ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 11th January, 1924.

Also through B/Lading issued to HELSINKI, REVAL and RIGA.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ...	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday, 7th Dec., at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG ...	Capt. W. O. Passmore	Tuesday, 11th Dec., at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG ...	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday, 14th Dec., at 1 p.m.

Arrive and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

(General Manager)

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SODAN"	6,596	13th Dec., Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"DEVANHA"	8,093	14th Dec., Midnight	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	29th Dec.	B'way, Mars., Gib., London & Antwerp.

S.S.	Tonnage	1924.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call.)
"KHIVA"	9,097	12th Jan.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	26th Jan.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	9th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	23rd Feb.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	8th March	do.
"NALDERA"	15,993	22nd March	do.
"KHAYER"	9,014	5th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,952	19th April	do.
"KALYAN"	8,818	2nd May	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,960	17th May	do.
"KHIVA"	9,097	31st May	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tonnage	1924.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call.)
"TANDA"	6,586	13th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,948	23rd Dec.	do.

S.S.	Tonnage	1924.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call.)
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Jan.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Feb.	Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville & Manila.
"EASTERN"	4,003	27th Feb.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union B.S. Co's Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co's Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tonnage	1924.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call.)
"ARAFURA"	6,000	11th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	14th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	26th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	9,813	5th Jan.	Shanghai.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	12th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,098	26th Jan.	do.
"SODAN"	6,596	1st Feb.	Shanghai.
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"NALDERA"	15,993	9th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHAYER"	9,014	23rd Feb.	do.
"CHINA"	7,952	8th Mar.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

27, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "GALIC PRINCE" ...	9th Jan., 1924.
S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ...	28th Jan., "

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Buildings

Telephone: Central 2188

Telegrams (Furprince)

S.S.	Tonnage	1924.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call.)
"AMUR MARU"	...	Thursday, 13th Dec.	Aires—via Saigon.
"RIO DE JANEIRO"	...	Tuesday, 8th Jan.	...
"BOMBAY"	...	Friday, 7th Dec.	...
"SAIGON, SINGAPORE & HANGKOW"	...	Saturday, 8th Dec.	...
"CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon."	...	Wednesday, 2nd Jan.	...
"VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports."	...	Wednesday, 12th Dec.	...
"NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama."	...	Tuesday, 8th Jan.	...
"JAPAN PORTS—Mori, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya."	...	Sunday, 9th Dec.	...
"KEELUNG via WATOW & AMOY."	...	Thursday, 13th Dec.	...
"TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY."	...	Sunday, 9th Dec.	...
"TAKAO & KEELUNG."	...	Sunday, 16th Dec., 10 a.m.	...
"TAKAO & KEELUNG."	...	Saturday, 8th Dec., 8 a.m.	...
"TAKAO & KEELUNG."	...	Sunday, 16th Dec.	...

For further particulars please apply to—

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

K. SHIMA, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure	Date of Arrival
SHANGHAI ...	"SUNNING"	On 6th Dec.	D.L.
SHANGHAI ...	"SOOCHOW"	On 7th Dec.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ...	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Dec.	D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW ...	"RANGHOU"	On 9th Dec.	10 a.m.
WUHAIR & TIENTSIN ...	"TUICHOW"	On 10th Dec.	Noon
AMOY & SHANGHAI ...	"SZOCHUEN"	On 11th Dec.	Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK ...	"KALGAN"	On 12th Dec.	10 a.m.
HAIPHONG ...	"YUNNAN"	On 13th Dec.	10 a.m.
MANILA ...	"TAMING"	On 14th Dec.	4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"SUIYANG"	On 15th Dec.	10 a.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK ...	"LINAN"	On 16th Dec.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW ...	"LUCHOW"	On 17th Dec.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ...	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 18th Dec.	10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ...	"SUNNING"	On 19th Dec.	D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK ...	"KWANGTUNG"	On 20th Dec.	Noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pukow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through B/Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Sole Agents for S.S. Co., Ltd.)

CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

Telephone Central 33.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Kanchow ...	6th Dec.
Europe via Singapore (Letters only, London, 6th Nov.)	Hongkong ...	7th Dec.
Europe via Singapore (Papers only, London 6th Nov. and Letters via Brindisi, 6th Nov.)	Tientsin ...	8th Dec.
SHANGHAI	Swatow ...	10th Dec.
MEXICO	Pres. Taft ...	13th Dec.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Pres. Jefferson ...	

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hohow	Mingpang ...	Thursday, 6th, 8.30 A.M.
Haiphong	Song Bo ...	10.30 A.M.
Manila	Adolf von Bayer ...	Noon
Sandakan	Mausang ...	2.30 P.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea ...	2.30 P.M.
Singapore	Darwin ...	3.30 P.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Late Fank ...	
Haiphong	Pharany ...	Friday, 7th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow Amoy & Foochow	Buching ...	Noon
Shanghai	Soehow ...	2.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Soyu Maru ...	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Sinkung ...	5.00 P.M.
Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 22nd Dec.	Tubuan ...	Parcels, 7th, Registration, 8th, 9.45 A.M. Letters, 10.30 A.M.
Manila	Suisun ...	Saturday, 8th, 9.30 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Tjilatjap ...	10.00 A.M.
Japan	Seiga Maru ...	10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Amakusa Maru ...	Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Hopong ...	Monday, 10th, 8.30 A.M.
Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via D'Kodi, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 12th Jan. 1924	Angkor ...	Registration, 1.15 P.M. Letters, 2.20 P.M.
Straits, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 7th Jan. 1924	Sarpedon ...	Registration, 9.45 A.M. Letters, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 21st Dec.	Baichang ...	Noon
Ship sails at 10 a.m. 12th inst.	Pres. Jackson ...	Parcels, 3.00 P.M. Registration, 4.15 P.M. Letters, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 9th Jan. 1924	Pres. Taft ...	Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M. Registration, 4.15 P.M. Letters, 5.00 P.M.
Ship sails at 10 a.m. 12th inst.		
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 9th Jan. 1924	Yokohama Maru ...	Wednesday, 12th, Registration, 8.45 A.M. Letters, 9.30 A.M.
Ship sails at 10 a.m. 12th inst.	Tjilatjap ...	2.00 P.M.
Japan	Yashio Maru ...	Thursday, 13th, 9.30 A.M.
Straits Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via D'Kodi, & Bombay	Soudan ...	10.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(DIRECT)

"SARPEDON"	11TH DEC.	Marseilles, London & Rotterdam
"HELENUS"	18TH DEC.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"AUTOLYCUS"	24TH DEC.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"DARDANUS"	31ST DEC.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS)

"OANTA"	6TH DEC.	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"DIOMED"	1ST JAN.	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TITAN"	20TH JAN.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA)

"ACHILLES"	18TH DEC.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
"PHILOCTETES"	8TH JAN.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA)

"CALCHAS"	23RD DEC.	via Suez and Boston
"PELUS"	15TH JAN.	via Suez and Boston

PASSENGER SERVICE

"SARPEDON"	11TH DEC.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London
"PATROCLUS"	12TH DEC.	for Shanghai
"PATROCLUS"	3TH JAN.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London
"MENFOR"	5TH FEB.	for Singapore & London
"TEIRESIAS"	11TH MAR.	for Singapore & London

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

AGENTS.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: York Building, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

BRANCHES: Shanghai, 51, Kiang Road; Hankow, British Consulate.

CORRESPONDENTS IN London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swatow, Manoa, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE: Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits enquiries are welcome.

T. H. MAI, Manager.

1923

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

HEAD OFFICE:

Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. C. LAU, Chief Manager.

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COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

1st December, 1923.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/3 11/16
Bank Bills, on demand	2/3 11/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/3 11/16
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/3 11/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3 11/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/3 11/16
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	98 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	98 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	50 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight	51 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	16 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	16 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	16 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	16 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	105
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	101
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	93
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	134 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	nom.
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	80 1/2
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	80 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	80 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	5 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	32 1/2
Bar Silver, per oz.	32 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.
 Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid-up ... \$50,000,000
 Reserve Funds ... \$24,500,000
 Sterling ... \$24,500,000
 Silver ... \$24,500,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. A. C. L. ... Chairman.
 D. G. M. ... Deputy Chairman.
 A. H. ... Esq.
 G. T. M. ... Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. ... Esq.
 W. L. ... Esq.

Chief Manager:
 Hon. Mr. A. G. ...

Acting Manager: Hongkong—
 Manager: Shanghai—G. H. ... Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
 WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
 Hongkong, 14th November, 1923. [27]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of this Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
 INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent per annum.
 For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
 A. G. ... Esq.,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 14th November, 1923. [28]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853
 HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000
 Reserve Fund ... \$2,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
 A. H. FERGUSON,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, May 6th, 1923. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO).
 Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1892.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 50,000,000
 Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 52,500,000
 Reserve Funds ... Yen 14,980,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
 JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
 FORMOSA—Gila, Kagi, Kankin, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Finan, Shingchiu, Taihu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aka.
 CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
 OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
 LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
 4, Des Voeux Road,
 Hongkong, 14th September, 1923.

E. J. INDOH,
 Manager.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1923.

Virginia's Best

Sweetness, Coolness, Infinite Satisfaction—a feeling of Supreme Content

The man who enjoys a Virginia Cigarette and has never Smoked 'Three Castles' has yet to taste perfection.

THREE CASTLES CIGARETTES

"There's no sweeter tobacco comes from Virginia and no better brand than the 'Three Castles'."

THACKERAY—The Virginians

W.D. & H.O. WILLS
 Bristol and London.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
 14, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... \$2,000,000
 Subscribed Capital ... \$2,000,000
 Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000
 Reserve Fund ... \$2,000,000

BANKERS:
 THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
 THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis (Mauritius), Delhi, Kota Bharu.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
 N. C. WILSON,
 Manager.
 7, Queen's Road Central,
 Hongkong, September 28th, 1923. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,000,000.00
 Reserve Fund ... Frs. 68,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Yunnan, Yunnan.

BANKERS:
 IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

O. E. GOY,
 Acting Manager.
 Hongkong, October 1st, 1923. [22]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
 No. 10, Des Voeux Road C., HONGKONG.

Established 1919.
 Authorized Capital ... \$10,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital ... 5,000,000.00
 Reserve Fund ... 500,000.00

DIRECTORS:
 Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman,
 Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Mr. Huynh Tai, Son,
 Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
 Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
 Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek,
 Mr. Kan Chiu Nam, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po,
 Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
 LONDON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, SAIGON, PENANG, HANKOW, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON.

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted on approved securities.
 Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of two per cent per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent, per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum
 For 6 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent, per annum
 For 12 months at the rate of 3 per cent, per annum
 KAN TONG PO,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, February 26th, 1923. [24]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) ... Yen 100,000,000
 Reserve Fund ... Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:
 Batavia, Kobe, Soerabaya, Rangoon, San Francisco, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, Seattle, Shanghai, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Hongkong, Manila, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Dairen (Dai-ry), Fukuoka, Kobe, Tientsin, Hankow, New York, Cebu, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Blado, Vladivostok, Kailash, Yanketo.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
 Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
 T. NISHIYAMA,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 17th Sept., 1923. [29]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CLEVERLEY for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 14, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

NEDERLANDSCH HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY).
 Established 1824.

A. Capital ... F. 100,000,000 29,333,333
 Paid-up Capital ... F. 80,000,000 26,666,666
 Reserve Fund ... F. 19,709,180 21,647,432
 Special Reserve ... F. 22,600,000 21,998,333
 Head Office—Amsterdam.
 Branches at:
 The Hague—Rotterdam.
 Head Agency—Batavia.

BRANCHES:
 Bandjermasin, Macassar, Singapore, Batavia, Medan, Soerabaya, Bandoeng, Padang, Soerakarta, Calcutta, Palembang, Soerabaja, Cheribon, Penang, (Sole) Djeribon, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Djoekarta, Rangoon, Weitevreden, Kota-Radia, Samarang.

Correspondents at: Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
 The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GEOSKAMP,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, August 14th, 1923. [32]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 2nd of November, 1917.)
 Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital ... 18,978,000.00
 Reserve Funds ... 9,622,432.24
 HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
 The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
 New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank.
 The Equitable Trust Co., New York.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.
 Loans granted on approved securities.
 Special facilities for Home Exchanges.
 T. SUYEE PEI,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, September 6th, 1923. [33]